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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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COLORADO LAW AND ORDER

HENRY O. MORRIS GIVES FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ILLEGAL AND MURDEROUS REIGN OF THE MINE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND ALLIED CORPORATIONS IN THE CENTENAL STATE—NO CRIME, FROM THE DEBAUCHERY OF THE STATE TO THE SHOOTING OF INOFFENSIVE MEN, TOO DASTARDLY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

In the Daily People of March 31 and the Weekly People of April 7, there was reprinted from the "Springfield Republican" a remarkable letter on the anarchistic conditions in Colorado, written by Henry O. Morris, a business man of Pueblo, in that State. The letter given below is from the same pen. It is self-explanatory and will help the reader to fully understand the character of the struggle now going on in the West, between the Mine Owners' Association and the Western Federation of Miners—a struggle in which the former is attempting to railroad four innocent officers of the latter to the gallows on the "confessions" of murderers and unbalanced crooks:

Pueblo, Colo., April 9, 1906.
Mr. James H. Arnold,
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of recent date asking for some detailed reports of the law-breaking methods of Colorado capitalists, will say that I will endeavor to give you a few instances which have come under my observation during the past few years. It would require more space than could be crowded into this letter to tell you much.

It was no surprise to me when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kidnapped in the name of the law, because during the past ten or twelve years the law-making and the law-enforcing processes have become the prerogatives of the corporations of Colorado. At the present time the allied corporations own even the Supreme Court, with the solitary exception of Justice Steele. This honest judge does not hesitate to say in private conversation that his colleagues are unfair and always juggling their decisions to favor their corporation masters.

This fact concerning the Supreme Court was not wholly a fact until after the meeting of our last Legislature, the body which for hire counted out Alva Adams, who was elected governor by 10,000 plurality and seated for one day only, James H. Peabody, on his signing an agreement to abdicate in favor of Jesse McDonald (present governor). McDonald was never voted for by the people and his incumbency is the result of a criminal conspiracy, while he himself is the recipient of stolen goods. Do not forget that decent Republicans voted for Adams, for while Peabody was defeated at the polls by 10,000 votes, Roosevelt carried the State by 30,000 votes. All this notwithstanding the military stuffed the ballot boxes of Teller, San Miguel, Huerfano and Las Animas counties, for Peabody. The militia was hired out by Peabody to the corporations and for months terrorized the people in the counties above mentioned. In these counties the militia, deputies and Pinkertons were organized into squads for duty at each polling place. There thugs voted without molestation. They were not legal voters, but that made no difference. They voted the names of the deported miners. Among these hirelings were numerous ex-convicts, whom Peabody had pardoned out to assist in re-electing him Governor.

In Cripple Creek, on election day, two men were sitting on a fence about one hundred yards distant from a polling booth. The men were unarmed and were quietly talking. One was whittling a stick. Two things in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association crept up behind them and shot them. The victims were Western Federation men, so nothing was done to the murderers. A sample of Colorado "law and order."

One ex-convict was a man named Moore, who was pardoned by Peabody while serving a term of fourteen years for raping his own step-daughter, a girl of fourteen years. Moore was afterwards made marshal of Goldfield in Teller County, and, I think, still holds that office. His predecessor was run out of town by the Mine Owners' Association because he refused to do dirty work, so the Association was obliged to put a rape fiend in his place. More Colorado "law and order!"

The prime mover in the Cripple Creek devilry, was one A. E. Carleton, president of the First National Bank. He was ably assisted by C. C. Hamlin, now

district attorney in Cripple Creek. It was this pair of gentlemen who stripped the clothing from a woman under a pretense of searching for letters from her husband who was confined in the bull pen. Not all of the brutishness so prevalent at that time was committed by the soldiery. It was these men who hired McKinney, the detective, and Stirling and Scott, his partners, to "confess" to a plot for wrecking a train on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad. It was these men, acting for the Mine Owners' Association, who sent Sherman Bell and some two hundred soldiers and Pinkertons down to Dunville, twelve miles south of Cripple Creek, to murder poor inoffensive old John Carley. After the soldiers had shot the old man whom they found quietly digging in his prospect hole, a uniformed militiaman dragged the body down the hill by the heels. This foul murder was dignified, in the Associated Press dispatches, under the title "Battle of Dunville." Two hundred armed men on murder bent, on one side, eighteen unarmed men, on the other side. Two of the eighteen men were federation men. More Colorado "law and order!"

One detective gang in Colorado is known as Reno's gang. This choice assortment of ruffians is in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Victor Fuel Company, and the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Their fighting ground was chiefly in Huerfano and Las Animas counties, during the recent coal strike. It was this crowd who caught poor Wardjon asleep in a railway car at Sargent, Colo., and beat him almost to death. Some seventeen brutal murders were committed in Huerfano and Las Animas counties by this crowd. Some more "law and order."

One of the Reno gang, named Gregory, was ambushed one night about a year ago in Denver, and his body riddled with buck shot. "Somebody got even" was the verdict.

At the present time no man could go to Walsenburg, Starkville, Berwind, Maitland or Agundee, to ask questions or to investigate the conditions of the coal miners and escape mistreatment or death at the hands of the "law" officers. Sheriff Barr, of Walsenburg, who has beaten dozens of poor fellows, boasts that "no God d—d unionists or sympathizers can live" in his district. More Colorado "law and order."

As a sample of how the voting returns come in from Huerfano County: One district containing only eighteen votes returned a majority for Peabody of 280. More Colorado "law and order."

Even here in Pueblo, a city of 50,000 inhabitants my own home was raided at night by Reno's gang in charge of an Italian desperado and ex-convict, named Pagnini. More Colorado "law and order."

I am compelled to now maintain a small arsenal of fire arms. But I have lived on the frontier for thirty years and propose to stay on earth a while yet.

When Moyer was in jail in Telluride the soldiers guarding him used to amuse themselves squirting water on him through the bars—wetting down his blankets, etc. This is why Moyer is now in such feeble health. Well, I'll close for this time. Consider this letter only a starter.

Yours truly,
Henry O. Morris.

PITTSFIELD PROTEST A GOOD ONE

Pittsfield, Mass., May 8.—A joint protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, Socialist Party, Turn Verein, Socialist Labor Party and Workmen's S. & D. B. Society, took place at the Academy of Music, April 29th, and was well attended. The speakers were Clement J. Driscoll, of the New York Journal, who had just returned from Idaho, being sent there to investigate the outrage against the miners, by that paper; Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, and John E. Wallace of Schenectady.

Resolutions condemning the action of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho were unanimously adopted.

Thirty-five dollars was sent to the Defense Fund of the Western Federation of Miners.

HAS ORCHARD RAISED HIS ANTE?

Gov. Gooding of Idaho has issued an appeal for funds to the banks of the State to enable the government to prosecute the case against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The appeal sounds like a distress call from San Francisco. The banks are asked to "come to the rescue of the State", and they are told "there are no available funds for the work at hand"—the work of the prosecution, and that for the lack of that "the vigorous prosecution of the murderers of ex-Gov. Steunenberg", may be hampered, indeed "is going to be almost impossible to push as vigorously as the good (sic.) citizens of Idaho desire"; etc., etc. All of which indicates that Orchard has been raising his ante.

It is a matter of court record that McKenney, a fore-runner of Orchard upon whose testimony a number of Western Federation of Miners men were

to be sent to the penitentiary, if not to the gallows, turned around and testified against the Mine Owners' Association, declaring that he was offered \$1,000 for the job and transportation to any part of the world for himself and his family. The "job" was the commission of a crime and the swearing that the crime was committed by certain innocent miners. If \$1,000 and transportation for himself and family was the price offered, by the Association of which Gov. Gooding is a member, to a McKenney for a much less valuable "job", how much more is not Orchard now entitled to for the infinitely more valuable job of seeking to rid the Mine Owners' Association of the leading miners' officers, whose alertness, intelligence and integrity has at every turn baffled the criminal practices of the Gooding crowd? Orchard would be dirt cheap at \$500,000. plus transportation to a castle on the

Rhine, plus a paid-up annuity guaranteeing him \$10,000 a year. Probably the fellow did not at first prize his real market value; probably he sold himself for a drink of whiskey and a railroad pass to New York; probably the turn things have taken, through the wide publicity given by the Labor press to the Gooding-McDonald outrage, opened the eyes of Orchard. A dollar to a doughnut Orchard has raised his ante; a dollar to a doughnut, Orchard, profiting by the eminently lawful company of Gov. Gooding, refuses to enter into a contract "void for lack of consideration"; a dollar to a doughnut, Orchard now demands a consideration commensurate to his services—

And that is the reason why "the good (sic.) citizens of Idaho," headed by Gov. Gooding, are now suddenly sorely put to it for moneys "to vigorously prosecute", etc.

SHALL THE WORKING CLASS BE CRUSHED?

[Vincent St. John, in May "Industrial Worker".]

With the latest outrage against the working class fresh in our minds, the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, we of the laboring class are again compelled by the logic of events to give serious thought to the problem of the ages. Again is it brought home to us that the struggle for freedom from the domination and control of the present owners of the world is not going to be a pink tea affair; that in our efforts towards emancipation, the enemy does not propose to meet us on the field of our choosing—the field of discussion and reasoning—but that in the future, as in the past and the present, they will step at nothing in order to prolong their rule.

We can only judge the tactics of the enemy in the future by their conduct in the past, and each struggle for better conditions on the part of labor in the past has been but a story of corporation conspiracy in which no deed was too dark or crime too heinous, if it but served the ends of our masters. Every right of free men has been violated. We have been deprived of our liberty, deported from our homes, charged with crimes without number, railroaded to the gallows and the penitentiary upon the testimony of the hirelings of those to whose benefit it was that our efforts came to naught.

This is the lesson of the past and it will be the story of the future unless the class whose brain and brawn is res-

ponsible for everything that contributes to the welfare of the human race arouses to a true sense of the responsibility which rests upon it as a class in their own defense. The opening struggle is now upon us; the gauge of battle has been given by the enemy in the arrest of our brothers. The attack for the present has been centered upon them because they have stood as the representatives of the working class, trusted by the working class and are true to that trust.

This is but the opening shot in the battle, the loss of which means the crushing of working-class aspirations of the present generation; means that we shall be doomed to another generation of wage slavery with all its horrors, with all the struggles of the past to be gone through again.

To bring the workers to a realization of this, to arouse them to the danger which confronts them, to bring to them the knowledge that will enable them to defeat this latest conspiracy on the part of the master class, is the task which confronts us to-day. There is no time to be lost. Our enemies are moving with all the power at their command. We must be up and doing with a heart for any fate; everyone must to his post. Every day must see some part of the task accomplished. There must be no rest until victory is ours, and not only are the honored three vindicated and restored to their friends and families again, but the whole working class emancipated. Then, and not till then, will our task be accomplished.

How shall we bring this about? To my mind there is but one road: the or-

ganization of the entire working class in an organization which recognizes no interest save that of the working class. An organization which recognizes the struggle now going on between the slave and the master for supremacy and is founded upon that struggle; an organization which asks no quarter and will give none; whose battle cry is, "An injury to one is an injury to all"; an organization which recognizes no division among the workers, that scorns to accept the form for the substance and relies for victory upon the justice of our cause and the intelligence of an enlightened working class alone.

The organization based upon these principles, which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone assisted in launching, the Industrial Workers of the World, is the weapon which shall not only free them, but the entire working class as well.

To bring within the ranks of the Industrial Workers of the World every member of the working class in this domain of capitalism is our task. It will require our best efforts; it will require courage, perseverance and unrelenting toil; but the prize is worth it.

To the breach, ye veterans of the past! Arouse ye toilers of this land, and from ocean to ocean let your voices bid the conspirators halt!

The cause of labor wants no more martyrs. Haymarket, Pana, Lattimer, Hazelton, Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and Telluride are enough. We can stand no more.

To your post everyone! Let none be laggards in the fight. Spread the light. Let each do their utmost, and victory will be ours.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

(Written for The People by John Sandgren, now of Alameda, Cal.)

The number of actual wage workers in San Francisco at the present time, not counting their families, may be estimated at about 75,000. The number of rationals distributed on the last day for which a report is at hand is stated to be "sufficient to feed 260,000 people."

Of these 75,000 only about one-third can find employment. P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, estimates that out of 21,000 building trades employees registered about 10,000 are working. This may not have been intended as a correct estimate, but under all circumstances it is manifestly exaggerated. There can hardly be more than 5,000 of them at work at the very best. The Union Iron Works and Risdon Iron Works employ between two and three thousand men, and the other few remaining works perhaps a thousand altogether. The Railway Companies are no doubt working with a full force, but the street car lines can use only a small part of their men. Two cable road companies are practically wiped out, and the United Railroads are not yet operating 10 per cent of their cars. With the exception of the linemen and electricians the workers in most of their departments are idle.

The Water, Gas, and Telephone companies talk a great deal about being busy, but do not employ all their regular men.

Stevedores are apparently not overcrowded with chances for work. The writer waited patiently in one of their

lines for an hour one day. There were about fifty men in line. One was picked out. Some stevedores and riggers are engaged in tearing down walls with the help of donkey engines.

Safe experts have some work on hand for a while, opening safes among the ruins. But there seems to be one of them for every two safes.

A few hundred men are engaged in tearing down walls with picks and cleaning out burned buildings. Others are cleaning and piling brick. The pay is \$1.75 to \$2. The work is extremely dangerous and several men have already been severely injured. There are minor earthquakes almost daily sometimes heavy enough to make the brick walls crumble. Many who have tried the work have abandoned it for this reason. In addition to the work being dangerous and the pay small, the pay is uncertain. This is the way it works. Able bodied men are either shamed out of the bread-line by newspaper abuse or are refused rations. They are told "Loafers must go to work or leave." This is vicious sophistry. It is impossible to go to work and remain in the breadline, first because you have to stand in line for hours in order to receive your pittance, secondly because as soon as you go to work you are told "Go buy your own food." When you have worked for a few days and want your money you are told that you have to wait, because "there is no money yet for a while." So there you are in the vicious chain. The Board of Public Works has on their lists 3,000 applications for work, but instead of employing more men, the men are quitting

them by the hundreds. The Board owes now \$35,000 for common labor, and the men refuse to work because their wages are not forthcoming. It is simply impossible for them to work without pay. Men working along the wharf, and even on the U. S. transport dock, are referred to the Quartermaster's department for their wages, and there they are put off curtly with the explanation that they will have to wait. How is a man going to wait when he has not got a cent and is driven out of the relief line because he has the misfortune to be able bodied? The Labor Commissioner and the Red Cross Chief have established a free employment agency, and they announce that in the couple of days they have been at work they have 1,200 names of men looking for work. In the meantime the papers, in column after column, are showering abuse upon the luckless workers who have lost everything, stating: "Idlers must not take criminal advantage of charity," "there is no room for idlers," "there is work for every man in San Francisco who wants to work." "There are jobs all about us in full view." Ask for them. Keep out of the relief lines. Don't hang about the offices of contractors. Let your own individual manhood assert itself. All work is honorable. Do that which you can find to do." In other words: "If you cannot find an employer don't let that worry you. Keep out of the breadline and start in pitching bricks on your own hook, for your health, in order to assert your manhood. Never mind the pay. Work is honorable."

If you object and say that the capital-

(Continued on page 3.)

BOSTON'S I. W. W.'S ROUSING PROTEST

AGAINST THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE MARKED BY CLEAR-CUT SPEECHES CONDEMNATORY OF THE ILLEGAL ACTS OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS, STIRRING RESOLUTIONS, AND A GOOD COLLECTION FOR THE DEFENSE FUND—THE MOTIVE OF THE PERSECUTION WELL SET FORTH.

Boston, May 10.—Under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World a rousing meeting was held on Sunday, May 6, at Investigator Hall, and a ringing protest was made against the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage in Colorado and Idaho. The large gathering of workmen and women was addressed by five different speakers, who were introduced by Chairman James Corcoran. A few characteristic sentences are given from each. All were greeted with hearty applause, especially the last speaker.

Thos. Brennan, Socialist Labor Party.—This, the first speaker, calmly proceeded to give a clear and comprehensive portrayal of the case, giving a panoramic sketch of all the startling illegal acts of the infamous Mine Owners' Association through their Pinkerton, executive, and editorial lackeys. He made plain to his hearers with the abundant evidence at hand, why the leaders of the A. F. of L. are wined and dined, and presented with diamond pins by the great hyenas of capitalism. He cited the absence of these labor leaders from protest meetings in such a crisis, as a glaring act of traitorism to the workers. Judging them by their knavish and cowardly silence in the face of such lawless and brutal acts, perpetrated against the working class, lawless acts, which, if allowed to go unchecked and unpunished, would, by their precedent, permanently place in jeopardy the civic and constitutional rights of every workman in the United States, thus placing them completely at the mercy of capital, is it any wonder that these traitors are highly prized, petted and rewarded by the band of unthinking scoundrels that has this nation by the throat?

"Workmen, we are made to obey the very letter of the law as it now exists. We are a hundred to their one. Let us see to it that capital and its lackeys are made to do the same, and more, that they are made to pay the full legal penalty for its infraction."

The speaker then called attention to the following sharp contrasts:—The preamble of the I. W. W. tells us that an injury to one of that organization is an injury to all. No branch of the I. W. W. can be auctioned off by contract to the capitalist, as is done in the A. F. of L. from Maine to California, such contracts compelling its members to scab on their brothers on strike. No boss can act as secretary or treasurer for any I. W. W. local, as is the case in the A. F. of L. That the I. W. W. fights for the interests of the workers alone, and not for the interests of the capitalist as does the A. F. of L., which fact is brazenly so stated in A. F. of L. contracts with the capitalist. "In short," said the speaker, "it is not the splendid, mentally and morally, clean men, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, that is so bitterly hated by the great octopus of vice and crime, but it is the scientifically constructed I. W. W. that is so bitterly hated of capital. That splendid organization could not be scuttled; it couldn't be intimidated; its leaders could not be bought. The leaders of that invincible organization would not sell out if they could and could not sell out if they would. This union gave great promise of doing just exactly what it has organized to do—to put an end, in a perfectly legal way, to the murder and robbery known as capitalism; which means that the parasites who now in luxurious idleness fatten upon the stolen product of wage slavery, will then be compelled to earn an honest living. Hence, the desperate, insane antics of the placemen of capital. Unable to bribe, unable to intimidate this marvelous working class machine, in whose mechanism is crystallized all the knowledge and wisdom pertaining to organization that has been gained by man since first he set foot upon the earth, these relics of the dark ages, these blackhearted capitalist anarchists in their ignorant rage have trampled upon all known law in their efforts to murder the leaders of that organization, hoping, thereby, to crush it. Vain effort! Should they murder half its membership, its proven principles would make it a thousand times stronger than before. Workmen, we must see to it that these capitalist lawbreakers are

brought to justice for their criminal acts. We are gathered here to-night to pledge ourselves in no uncertain tones, that if, in their ignorant and blind effort to stop the onward march of civilization, they should dare to murder those innocent men, we are going to know the reason why."

John Forsberg, secretary I. W. W., Local Cambridge.—This speaker informed us that the Scandinavian Socialist Club, of which he was a member, had, after long and careful consideration of the condition of the labor movement in America, joined the Industrial Workers of the World in a body. They will use the Swedish language, and will proceed at once to propagate Industrial Unionism among the Swedish speaking wage earners. "This kind of unionism," said he, "is something worth while. The capitalist knows this. He sees the importance of Industrial Unionism and will hang the leaders of it if he can. But the I. W. W. is going to beat him and it will do it above board, and according to law; that is what makes the capitalist crazy. Some one has asked what motive could these mine owners have for murdering these men? Nearly all crime is committed for gain. What could they gain? Thanks to the I. W. W. these miners are getting \$3.50 per day. If the capitalist could break their union he would at once cut them to \$2.50 or less, thereby saving a dollar per day for each man. There are 30,000 men in the union. That would make \$30,000 per day saved to the capitalist. Multiply by thirty and we have \$900,000 per month. To gain this \$900,000 per month in gold these capitalist pirates would not only hang the leading members of the I. W. W., but they would hang them all, and do it gladly. They have done this thing before—you know—several times, but the prostituted newspapers did not tell you anything about it. But we have a labor press now, and we are going to put a stop to this infernal murder business. If this crime is committed, it will be the last one of its kind."

Mr. M. Michal, the third speaker, said in part, that the grand dukes of America had constructed the A. F. of L. and presented it as a painted toy doll-house to the American working class to play with; that it had been marvelously successful in keeping them quiet while for the past ten years, at least, the robbers of the product of labor have revelled in a veritable Belshazzar's feast. Michal scored the so-called Socialist papers for their cowardice and silence regarding the Haymarket judicial murders, and especially on the more recent Altgeld pardon. He was surprised, he said, to see one paper have the courage to publish it—the Weekly People.

Bowman, Socialist party.—This speaker denounced at length the capitalist with his legislative lackeys as being no longer fit to administer the nation's affairs. He called upon his hearers to unite upon the political field and vote the capitalist out of power. It struck one as a very strange coincidence that while summing up the many glaring wrongs heaped upon the workers, that the representative of the Socialist party, which emphatically stands for political action only, should be the only speaker to touch upon that very luminous fact—the fact of the wholesale and ever-increasing disfranchisement of the workers to-day under capitalism.

James McQuiggan, Socialist Labor Party, Providence.—Mack began rolling up his sleeves this wise: "I hope the audience will not confound my utterances with those of at least two of the speakers that preceded me. I have not the same child-like confidence (as one of these speakers seem to have) in the integrity of the capitalist politicians who have absolute control of the voting booths to-day. I represent a body of men that merits the name of organization, the Socialist Labor Party. We believe in law and order. We believe that good, sound organization of the workers is the only means known to man that will bring about that condition of society. The so-called organization, which was represented by one of these speakers, divided against itself in every State in the union, may be many things,

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Clear Understanding Necessary

[By Daniel De Leon in the May "Industrial Worker."]

The editor of "The Industrial Worker" having requested me to furnish an article with practical suggestions that may be helpful in advance to delegates to the next Industrial Workers of the World convention, many of whom will doubtless be new men, along the line of insuring a more perfect organization and clearer understanding of the purposes and plans of the Industrial Workers of the World, I hasten to jot down these few thoughts in the limited time at my disposal.

The editor of "The Industrial Worker" correctly couples the idea of clearness of understanding of the purposes and plans of such an organization as the Industrial Workers of the World with the purpose of perfecting the organization itself. Indeed, the latter depends upon the former. Rough constitutional provisions may, in the measure of their wisdom or error, promote or impair an organization, the clearest of constitutional provisions will not save a body whose purposes or plans are shadowy. It has been said that a good captain makes a good ship, but that no good ship can make a good captain—meaning that even a poor craft, well captained, will accomplish results which a better craft, ill-captained, will fail in. What the captain is to a ship, its purposes and plans are to a labor organization; what the ship is to a captain, its constitutional provisions are to the purposes and plans of an organization. Accordingly, though not everything, yet the principal thing with us of the Industrial Workers of the World must be to promote that clearness of understanding of the purposes and plans of our organization, without which clearness of understanding nothing else will stand, while with it all else will follow.

The Industrial Workers of the World stands upon the principle that labor is the sole producer of all wealth, and that

consequently to labor all wealth belongs. The Industrial Workers of the World goes further: it does not, after the enunciation of that great truth, collapse, exhausted by the effort. On the contrary, invigorated by the inspiring thought, and steeled thereby to action, proceeds to drill its forces with the object in view of "taking and holding" the wealth of the land, together with the mechanism of its production, and administer the same by, through and for the people. Such a goal might seem clear enough. Nevertheless, in practice, no "goal" is really separable from the method to attain it. Where methods are inadequate, goals become visionary. The goal of the Industrial Workers of the World is no vision; it is none because its methods are adequate; these are adequate because they are forged in the furnace and hammered on the anvil of the class struggle of the human race. The methods of the Industrial Workers of the World are dictated by two main sign-posts, raised for the guidance of mankind by our forebears.

The first of these two sign-posts points to the fact that this generation is turning a cycle in the history of man. Traceable history finds man first at the "gens" stage of social organization. The foundation of the gens system is man, and not territory. The social system of the gens was a reflex of its foundation—it was communistic; territory was considered only as an incident; it was reached through man, labor; government reached territory only through the individual members of the gens. Out of the gens we gradually evolved, until the revolution was perfected which marks the "political" stage of society. Capitalist society is the fullest expression of this social stage. It completely reverses the system of the gens. While the gens was built upon men, political society is built upon territory; while the gens reached territory through its men, political society reaches men only through its territory. The changed foundation was likewise reflected in a changed social system. The system is the individualistic, brought on by property held privately,

and raised gradually above men, even above life. The defect of the gens brought on its dissolution; the defect of the political, now capitalist system, is, in its turn, urging on its own downfall. The man, or labor, basis of the gens was hampered, through the imperfection of the tools of production, in its straining towards that fully civilized condition which is dependent upon abundant production, dependent, in turn, upon the efficacy of the tool. The individualist, or capitalist basis, cured the defect; it perfected the tool of production; it thereby made civilized conditions possible—but only possible. Inherent in the capitalist system are the vices that annul its possibilities for human welfare. Its conquests had to be paid for by the temporary sacrifice of the virtues of the gens—the man as against the property basis of society. Life is more precious than property; property is there for the sake of life, not life for the sake of property. Society having reached, via the political or capitalist stage, the tools with which life can be promoted and common welfare insured, is now moving along the spiral, back and upward, where the gentle system of social organization is to be returned to; but upon that higher plane made possible by the conquests of political society—the perfected tool of production. This sociologic fact is one of the two sign-posts that guides the path of the Industrial Workers of the World. By framing its organic construction upon the industrial basis, the Industrial Workers of the World has acted obedient to the behest of the times—the behest to cast aside the political social stage, in which territory determines constituencies, and to resume the social stage in which man, labor, is the constituent element. By organizing its government upon the foundation of industries, regardless of territorial demarcations, the Industrial Workers of the World has acted obedient to the practical significance of the changed constituency—the significance that the government of civilization has outgrown the political stage, and should now be solely the administrative organ-

ism of the people's organized productive activities.

The second sign-post by which the Industrial Workers of the World picks its way is the distinctive feature of the working class, that is, the modern revolutionary class—the feature of economic impotence. In my address "The Warning of the Gracchi" (the second of "The Two pages From Roman History") I pointed out in detail the grave difference that characterizes the working class from all other and previous historic revolutionary classes. I there summed up the argument in these words:

"Going no further back than the days of feudalism, the distinctive mark of the bourgeoisie, or then revolutionary class, was the possession of the material means essential to its own economic system; on the contrary, the distinctive mark of the proletariat to-day is the being wholly stripped of all such material possession. While wealth, logically enough, was the badge of the revolutionary bourgeoisie, poverty, likewise logically enough, is the badge of the proletariat. The sign, the symptom, the gauge of bourgeois ripeness, as of the ripeness for emancipation of all previous subject classes, was their ownership of the physical materials essential to their own economic system; the sign, on the contrary, of the proletariat, is a total lack of all material economic power—a novel accompaniment to a revolutionary class, in the whole range of class revolutions."

All previous revolutionary classes were equipped with the economic power needed to put through their respective revolutions; the proletariat is the first on the list that is "equipped" with economic impotence. By casting its constitution in the mold of industrialism, and repudiating the craft form and spirit of organization, the Industrial Workers of the World has proceeded obedient, not only to the ultimate requirement of the times, in their heaving for the overthrow of "political society", it also acted obedient to the fact of the badge that typifies its class—economic impotence. The craft form and spirit of organization not only ruptures the

crafts among themselves, not only rends the whole working class into the "organized" and the "unorganized", but it also fatedly, and as a consequence, keeps them in utter impotence by keeping their economic impotence unrelieved. The economic impotence of the working class nothing can offset except their integral economic organization. The constitution of the Industrial Workers of the World is cast in the mold that offsets the economic impotence of the proletariat. What ownership fails to do for it, industrial organization fetches.

Such is the goal, such the methods to attain it, of the movement that ripened into the Chicago convention of last June-July. The Industrial Workers of the World was the product of those aspirations, curbed and controlled and guided by experience gathered in the past, and the sign-posts raised by history. The most practical suggestion I can make towards insuring a more practical organization is—quoting from the monumental document just published by the Unity Conference of the New Jersey Socialist Labor and Socialist parties, the passage which declares: "Discipline is a matter that really cannot be legislated upon; it consists in the spirit of an organization, and it is only possible in a body that is clear upon what it wants, and clear upon how to go about getting it"—to emphasize the point that clearness upon what we want and clearness upon how to go about getting it is the quality that we must all train ourselves in. That done and attained, improvements will as readily suggest themselves. Thus, triply united by the bonds of singleness of purpose, oneness of method, identity of goal, the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World cannot fail to follow the pace set by the first convention, which rose so powerfully to the occasion as to crash through all opposition thrown in its way, dash the dearest hopes nursed by its foes, and start the ball rolling; that will never stop until the slough of "political government" has been thrust aside and the land emerges in the festal garb of economic administration.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRIEF NOTES OF INTEREST ON CONTINENTAL PROLETARIAN ACTIVITY.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

At the next elections for the legislature, the Hungarian Social Democracy will have 120 candidates in the field.

DENMARK.

The organization called "The Young Men's Socialist Anti-Militarist League" has distributed 50,000 copies of its organ the "Ny Tid." Thirteen members employed in the distribution were arrested, and their supply confiscated. After taking their names and addresses, they were released.

SWITZERLAND.

The Trades Union convention was held at Bale, on the 14th and 15th of April. The principal topic of discussion was the question of "direct action." The following resolution was adopted: "The delegates are agreed that it is not through 'direct action', but by constant and conscientious organization, that a diminution in the hours of labor will be arrived at. . . . To advocate 'direct action' at the present time, means to lose in the twinkling of an eye, all the accomplishments of the arduous labor of years. Under the present circumstances, 'direct action', far from aiding the working class organizations, does yeoman's service for their adversaries. Whosoever has the cause of the proletariat at heart, will not recognize it or consent to it."

GERMANY.

Consequent upon the lock-out by the metal bosses, 6,000 workmen are on the street. Not satisfied with that, the employers, aided by the ever subservient police, and the soldiery, proceeded to add another crime to their already long and black list, by sabering an assemblage in one of the city squares. What had the strikers done to precipitate such cruelties? They had thrown bread to soldiers, crying at the same time, "Here, take this, if you really have nothing to eat!" For answer, they got saber strokes.

HOLLAND.

The twelfth national convention of the Party has just closed, at Utrecht. The report shows a substantial increase in the number of members, and also in the finances. In the matter of the recent difference between the Party's parliamentary group and the Federation of Labor, the convention after a warm debate which lasted a whole day, decided in favor of the Federation (of which the Party bureau is part), without, however, throwing any censure on the members in parliament.

The Convention also passed a resolution to the effect that economic and political activity are equally valuable, and that any attempt to disregard either, was wholly blameworthy.

M. Tak, editor of "Het Volk", having resigned from his office, it was decided to carry on the editing of the paper collectively, dispensing with any editor-in-chief.

ITALY.

For nearly two months, the weavers of Fiume have been on strike, and have shown splendid solidarity. The bosses, after exhausting their means of repression, could think of nothing better to do than to discharge the employees of another mill, located at Pordenone.

By this means, they only succeeded in augmenting their trouble. The number of strikers, which had previously been 550, now leaped to 2,300. Thanks to the support sent by the labor organizations, the strikers are able to enjoy their leisure till the employers return to their senses.

The convention of agricultural workers just held in Bologna, compiled tables of the members of the Federation of Labor. From these tables it appears that approximately 120,000 of the agricultural laborers of Italy are organized.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn. General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to all meetings.

L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Erie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited. Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st., 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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VEAL AGAIN ARRESTED

S. L. P. AND I. W. W. ORGANIZER PERSECUTED—ATTACKED MINE FAKIRS.

Officials of City of Springfield, Object to Their "Labor" Associates Being Exposed—Need Their Influence to Delude the Miners—The Letter, Onto the Game, Exports Their Resentment.

(Special to the Daily People)

Springfield, Ill., May 9.—I have been in the Springfield district since May 4th. I began speaking on my arrival. Due to the fact that the coal miners and plumbers strikes are now in progress, we can reach hundreds of men in the Public Square, which surrounds the Court House. This certainly is an ideal place for the agitator. The first afternoon I spoke here to 600 or 700 men. Order was maintained throughout. One lonely middle class man, complained against my remarks. In my remarks I compared the United Mine Workers with the Industrial Workers of the World. Springfield is the headquarters for the State organization of the United Mine Workers. Here we see the labor fakir bud, blossom, and grow into power; for here also is the State Capitol where the Illinois Legislature convenes. This is also the home of Thomas Burke, the fellow who assaulted me while at the Indianapolis convention. So when I started out here, I had a definite object in view, and, instead of the miners getting sore, they knew by past experience that what I told them is to true. Our arguments captured the crowd.

This enraged the powers that be, so the Sheriff, Brainard, arrested me on the charge of talking to an unlawful assemblage. I was then thrown into the City Bastille. I was bailed out on \$200 bond to appear on Monday the 7th for trial. During the meantime we held another meeting on Saturday night, without being interfered with. On Sunday the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party met to arrange for the great mass meeting that is to take place on Sunday the 20th inst., to protest against the outrage perpetrated on Moyer and Haywood.

On Monday we appeared for trial. The Squire's office was filled full of workmen with that determined expression that means so much to our class. The powers that be began to turn pale. They

postponed the trial to the 17th inst.; the reason given was that the Sheriff was out of town. In this statement there was a deliberate falsehood, as the Sheriff was seen a few moments after the hour set for the trial on the street.

We went from the court room to the street, took the United States Constitution and the State Bill of Rights of Illinois, tried the Sheriff and deputies on the street, brought in a verdict of guilty of illegal arrest and infringement of constitutional rights against the Sheriff, the audience being the jurors. For this I was again arrested. The workmen clenched their teeth in disgust at this outrage. I was again bailed out on \$100 on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The jail has over fifty inmates. While waiting for bail, I spoke to them by request, they stating "we will line up and listen to you," so those who were not in their cells listened very attentively. After speaking about 20 minutes, we were ordered back in our cells; then I was bailed out. Commenting on my first arrest, in connection with my second, the "Springfield News" says Veal "was arrested a few days ago because he was thought to be stirring up the miners who had gathered around him on one corner of the square by telling them that their leaders did not intend to pay them the strike benefits and by attacking the government." This will help the reader to realize what is back of my persecution. The miners are indignant thereat.

To-day the miners are holding meetings to get strike benefits, but the labor fakirs hold onto the money. They are giving out \$1 per head; and some of the men don't ask for anything. The labor fakirs are fighting each other; the rank and file (some of them) want to fire them out entirely; others want a change of officers.

As my trials are set for the 17th I will speak in the adjacent mining towns, such as Auburn, Chatham, and that historic town where the mine slaves were murdered by thugs, Virden.

Who dare say there is no class struggle? The slaves of the mine are fast opening their eyes.

Philip Veal, National Organizer Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

MINNEAPOLIS WORKINGMEN

HOLD SUCCESSFUL MOYER-HAYWOOD PROTEST MEETING.

Tullar, I. W. W. Organizer, Makes Stirring Speech on the Necessity of Denouncing the Mine Owners' Conspiracy and Arousing the Working Class to Its Existence.

(Special Correspondence).

Minneapolis, Minn., May 9.—A successful protest meeting was held Sunday, May 6, at Normana Hall, corner 12th avenue and 3rd street. About 700 were present. W. B. Hammond, acting as chairman outlined the object of the meeting and then introduced Thos. Lucas who exposed the capitalist system and its so-called government.

W. E. Tullar, I. W. W. organizer from Chicago, was the next speaker. He showed up the infamy, treachery and criminal acts of the Mine Owners Association in such a way that the audience understood what the capitalist class of the West had in view when they had Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John kidnapped and convicted of murder that they, the mine owners, probably had instigated themselves.

"Every time," said Tullar, "you hold a protest meeting and denounce this outrage, you will make the capitalists hesitate in carrying out their murderous plot against your brothers. The capitalist class must be shown that we will not allow our brothers to be railroaded to the gallows. We must arouse the whole working class. We must give them light on this infamous crime of capitalism."

At the close of the speech making, Chairman Hammond read the following resolution:

Whereas, President C. H. Moyer and Secretary W. D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, together with G. A. Pettibone, ex-member of the Executive Board, have been secretly arrested and unconstitutionally deported from the State of Colorado to that of Idaho and held in the penitentiary contrary to all law and judicial procedure; and

Whereas, the unlawful acts of the Governors of the States of Colorado and

Idaho in conniving to kidnap the Executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners is presumptive evidence of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association to judicially murder Labor leaders for the purpose of disrupting a labor organization that they are determined to destroy; and

Whereas, the only evidence against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, is the confession of the murderer of the ex-Governor Steunenberg, who was, previous to making the confession, under the tutelage of the self-confessed murderer and Pinkerton thug, McParland; and

Whereas, all the acts of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho in this case indicate that they are carrying out the orders of the Mine Owners' Association, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the wage workers of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the murderous conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, backed by the Standard Oil Corporation, against our comrades of the Western Federation of Miners. We call upon the wage workers throughout the country to rise up in protest with all the force at their command, to prevent the murder of our comrades. To their support and in support of the cause of the revolutionary movement, we pledge our moral and financial aid, at once; and every other assistance within our power that may be required to prevent the carrying out of this murderous plot.

The chairman announced that the collection taken amounted to \$33.26. W. E. Tullar then proposed three cheers for the Social Revolution and with cheers for one industrial union and the overthrow of the capitalist system the meeting adjourned.

ATTENTION, CLEVELAND!

Members of Section Cleveland, Ohio, Socialist Labor Party, are urgently requested to attend the next regular meeting on Sunday next, May 20, at 3 p. m., at 356 Ontario street, top floor. Election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Columbus, will be one of the important matters of business to be transacted.

John D. Goerke, Organizer.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

This year's State convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Bridgeport, May 30 (Memorial Day).

The convention will be called to order at 10.30 a. m. at Section headquarters, 1285 Main street, room 3, corner of Main and Congress streets.

Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., Fred Fellermann, Secretary.

CHILDREN STRIKE

AGAINST 40 PER CENT. WAGE REDUCTION IN HARTFORD, CONN.

Mere Babies In Years, Backed by the I. W. W., They Stand Together and Cripple the Johns-Pratt Co.—Cut the Last In A Series Extending Over Two Years.

[Special Correspondence]

Hartford, May 8.—Suffer little children to come unto me, so I can strangle them to death, is the desire of the God gold in Hartford, represented, in this instance by the Johns-Pratt Co.

On my return to Hartford in the interest of the striking tailors of the G. Fox and company, I found assembled in the S. L. P. headquarters, 35 bright faced little girls, all in short dresses and ranging in years from 14 to 17 years old; young revolutionists, mere babies in years, striking against a reduction of 40 per cent in their wages. Looking around amongst their bright and girlish faces, hearing them pledge each other fidelity in their just struggle, my blood boiled to think of the monster who would through the piece system, urge on their childish hands and bodies to their utmost endurance, and then, finding out their limit, cut them 40 per cent in their earnings, thinking that thus he could wring still more wealth from their little lives, and I felt that if there was no hell, there should be, and one particularly hot for these child exploiters of Hartford.

Yet in all there is hope; they struck; and in their hearts they have learnt in childhood the lesson, that we of the working class must unite and revolt, and hate with the hatred that is growing, the class that is robbing us, a hatred that the cowardly capitalist class well fear, as is evident with these child exploiters who, when they found the 35 little girls outside defying them, quickly telephoned to the police for aid, and to-day have their place and persons guarded against the outraged children of Hartford by the police force.

The firm has issued this statement: "The girls worked in the wiring department, wiring fuse and the company had improved their mechanical facilities so that the girl's pay was instantly increasing and to offset the increase the company reduced the scale of prices as follows: From 25 cents per hundred to 15 cents; from 20 cents to 12; and from 15 cents to 11. One of the girls objected

to the reduction and passed around a paper which was signed by the other girls and the force of about 30 walked out of the shop. The company then offered to take back all but three who were ringleaders in bringing about the strike."

An official of the company said to-day that he thought everything would blow over in a few days and that the girls would go back to work. The wiring department was not held up by the strike but every thing was running smoothly. He did not anticipate any trouble filling the places made vacant by the strike. The official made one mistake; he had not figured on the new force in the labor field, the Industrial Workers of the World, and to day found his place crippled; six of the strike breakers and seven more of the employees of wiring department coming out, beside this, a general meeting of his shop employees is called for to-night.

The girls have issued the following statement: "The company had been cutting wages one department after another for last year or two of 'our prosperity' the employees being unorganized accepting it without protest. They had been receiving from \$2.50 per week to the great sum of \$8 and \$9. The 40 per cent cut would make it impossible for the fastest workers to earn over \$5 per week, and they decided to do their starving, if they had to starve, on the outside without work, and therefore struck. That things were not running as smoothly as the firm would like the public to believe, as many of their machinists and other workers had been laid off owing to the strike."

The strike is not lost, neither will it be a failure, for united the children stand, determined to force from the firm a portion of the wealth they are creating for it out of their lives; and back of them stand the class conscious revolutionary workingmen of Hartford, whose ranks in the I. W. W. are growing by leaps and bounds, and who will before the strike is over, even though the children should be forced to seek new masters, instill in them the gospel of new Industrial Unionism; and so hasten the time when the last lock-out will be on, and there will be no Johns and Pratt to live on the ruined lives of the children and babes of the workers.

W. Shurtleff, General Organizer I. W. W.

mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEething, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE LABOR SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from page 1.)

ist owns every inch of land in San Francisco, directly or indirectly, and also the tools with which to work, and that you are apt to be shot as a looter if you begin to assert your manhood by stirring in the ruins without permission, they answer you that such vicious reasoning is due "to this cowardly socialistic propaganda which teaches that individual effort is useless." Thus, after refusing to feed us unless we work, they refuse to feed us because we work; while calling us loafers and idlers they fail to tell us where the work is to be had; when they do "give us work," they promise to pay us in the sweet by and by. In the meantime we are held up to the community and the country as hoboes, scamps, rascals, worthless and vicious. Verily, verily, our lot is a hard one.

It is contemplated to discharge or give "leave of absence" without pay to one half of the city employees. It goes without saying that nobody will be laid off who can assist in the re-election of Schmitz and his gang. It will be the clerical force and others who do some useful work, thus adding to the army of unemployed.

The school teachers have been informed that their salaries can not be paid now. They will have to wait until July 1st.

Sacrifices are imposed upon those who live from hand to mouth, to whom the disaster was a "damnum emergens," a direct and complete loss. But it is not known that sacrifices have been demanded from the millionaires to whom the disaster was only a "lucrum cessans," a slight interruption in the flow of profits. On the contrary, every social agency private and public, is put in motion to restore that flow of profits.

The constructive activity in the city is at present limited to the erection of temporary one-story wooden structures, which may be put up by anybody without permit. The building of permanent structures may not begin to any great extent for a year. The President of the Building Trades Council declares that after the completion of the temporary shacks and repairing damaged dwellings there will be a lull in the building line for lack of materials. This is probably correct. As most buildings in the business section will hereafter be built of stone and steel, there will be an unprecedented demand for structural steel.

The papers declare that the steel trust is unable to give its attention to San Francisco orders during this year, and that the steel will have to be imported from Europe and brought round the Horn. When building commences in earnest, in a year or two, there will, no doubt be considerable work for structural ironworkers and all other building trades men. At present and for a long time to come, there is work only for a few carpenters, plumbers, and repairmen.

A great many buildings will have to be torn down, and practically all the rest will have to be repaired.

The railroads have laid tracks on some of the principal streets, and soon locomotives will be seen on Market street pulling away the debris to the dumping grounds.

Expressmen have put some rickety chairs in their wagons and are carrying passengers between the Park and the Ferry for 25 cents.

Bakers are busy making bread, because housewives can do very little baking not being allowed to have any fires lit.

The above comprises practically all the work in San Francisco at present. I have only forgotten the signpainters. They have been busy painting signs, and every one of these reads "Temporary Office of —"

It would be next to impossible to enumerate what kinds of work can not be had. Suffice it to say that all kinds of manufacturing is practically wiped out. Thousands of women and children who worked for \$1.50 to \$5 a week will find nothing to do for a long time. The male factory slaves will have to join the long line which waits for a chance to grab a pick or shovel handle. There is very little use for clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, hardly any for commission house men, watchmen, elevator men, porters and packers, none for engineers and firemen.

Barbers have little to do, because people are growing whiskers. Brewers and bottlers are on the waterwagon and in the breadline, because the saloons are closed tight. Laundry workers are idle because people cannot afford to change as often as they used to. Tailors will have to leave town while we are wearing out the rags we saved and those distributed by the relief committee. Cigar-makers will have to wait until we can afford to smoke cigars. Waiters and cooks will starve where everybody cooks his own meals and waits on himself.

All those engaged in the production of luxuries will have to find the addresses of their patrons. They are all leaving town for some softer place, where a "clawhammer," a hundred dollar hat, and an opera cloak would not come near creating a riot. And so on ad infinitum.

A workman with a particle of sense stays away from San Francisco for the next three years, and if he has any friends here for whom he can find work in some other place, he will please send for them immediately, fare prepaid.

The only workers strained to the limit of endurance are the cobblers who burn the midnight oil repairing the sandals you wear going back and forth to the breadline, or while you are stumbling among the birches, vainly looking for a master, or while trying to collect your wages for work already done.

In the midst of these conditions McCarthy and Tweedmore, president and secretary, respectively, of the Building Trades Council, have issued a proclamation suspending all union rules as to pay, hours, overtime and other conditions (later limited to relief work) and an order restraining the unions from raising the wage scale—IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY!

This is enough to make the gods smile. This proclamation and this order is intended to convey the impression that these men have the situation well in hand and can determine wages at will, when they, in fact, could plainly see that it would be impossible for them to enforce union rules and to prevent wages from falling. With ten men looking for one job, all penniless at that, and under these extraordinary conditions, the job monopoly is temporarily broken. Few will be found willing to pay from fifty to one dollar a month in dues and from twenty to one hundred dollars initiation fee for the privilege of carrying a card in a union whose rules are suspended and which hides its inability to maintain wages under a bluff injunction against demanding a raise of wages. The good union men are now about to get a dose of their own medicine. Having stupidly and selfishly sacrificed the welfare of the working class as a whole for the sake of a job monopoly for a few, they are now on a level with the rest, helplessly struggling for a chance to sell their labor power for what it will fetch according to supply and demand.

However, such proclamations will serve to impress the rank and file with the importance of their leaders, until the bubble bursts. But it will not bluff the master class. With ill-concealed glee the "Oakland Herald" exclaims, apropos the first of May disturbances in Paris, France: "What Paris now needs is an earthquake to settle their labor troubles." The masters know that just now McCarthy and Tweedmore are shepherds without a flock.

And it is IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY that wages shall be kept down, and hours and overtime shall be unrestricted! I hope the good union men will appreciate that.

To an unsophisticated mind like the writer's, it would seem that, now, if ever, it would be decidedly proper to appeal, instead, in the name of humanity, to the capitalist class, to grant increased wages and lenient conditions to the sorely afflicted toilers who lost everything, whose wives and children are in the reconcentration camps and have to stand for hours in the breadline, to receive the pittance wherewith to keep them alive, who have only some paltry rags wherewith to shield their nakedness. Now, if ever, humanity would dictate, that higher wages be paid, in order to enable the poverty-stricken workers to recuperate and re-establish, if possible, their shattered semblance of a home. But, no. Charity is not asked of the rich for the poor. It is asked OF the poor FOR the few multimillionaires who will own "The New and Greater San Francisco."

Part of the capitalist vampire brood was on the 18th and 19th of April rudely torn from the workers' back and, so to speak, the tubes through which they absorbed the workers' life-blood were snapped for a moment. Some of them lost their hold forever, there and then. They were the remnants of a dying middle class or those that were sparring for elbow room with the bulkier parasites on the workers' back. Others are still wriggling and making desperate attempts to regain their position. But the larger parasites whose tubes for absorption of life-blood extend over the whole land were not much worried. They could crawl back into the worker's back without aid into the saddle, and to better advantage than before. But here come the McCarthys and the Tweedmores and order their blind flock "in the name of humanity" to lay supinely down on the ground, so that the fat parasites may, without trouble, roll into their positions, apply their fangs, and make up for what was lost, and add still more to their ill-gotten gains.

Will not even an earthquake and a

holocaust awaken snoring Labor? He who lives will see.

The San Francisco locals of the Industrial Workers of the World are alive, very much so, and in good working order. No earthquake can demolish an organization built upon the rock foundation of the class struggle. In the name of our class, and "in the much-abused name of humanity," we shall carry on a ceaseless war upon all parasites and their tools. Heeding no obstacles, counting no reverses, we shall hold high aloft the banner of the revolutionary working class, so that when the "New and Greater San Francisco" becomes something else than capitalist hot air, the workers of this city and this nation shall own the homes on its beautiful hills, built earthquake-proof and fire-proof by our own hands, shall own its mills and factories, its vessels and railways. Then, and not before, will we forget, April 18, 1906.

SULLIVAN'S SELF-EXPOSE.

Runs to Youngstown At Bosses' Request—Men Can Wait Months.

Youngstown, O., May 8.—On May 7 the Haywood Local 310, I. W. W. was visited by M. O'Sullivan, General President of the International Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers. He appeared and demanded all the property of Local 5 of I. A. and informed the I. W. W. Local that he was in Youngstown at the request of Mr. John Squires, one of the employing slaters. He said he was here to organize a Sheet Metal Workers' Union of skilled mechanics. All such are in the I. W. W., without a single exception.

After he had pounded the atmosphere for fifteen minutes, ridiculing the Local's action in joining the I. W. W., he called for questions. The majority of the rank and file had something to ask, but he did not answer to the satisfaction of the questioners. Roadhouse took the floor and asked him, why he had stayed away from here for eight months, when he knew the Local was in arrears, and after the Local made all arrangements for a meeting for him to address them, he never appeared; but one line from the masters brought him here immediately! Sullivan floundered, but never explained.

Youngstown, O., May 9.—M. O'Sullivan, president of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers, organized a lodge of the organization here last night. The men will fill the places of the striking tinnners and slaters who deserted the organization for the I. W. W.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Houseman; vice president, W. H. Palmer; secretary, John Titus.

O'Sullivan stated to-day that a delegation of journeymen would arrive here next Monday morning to take the positions of the men who were out. He declared:

"According to our agreement with the employers we must furnish them with journeymen. Unless the members of old No. 5 return to the fold by Monday morning I will have a full force of men loyal to our organization brought here. I sincerely trust that they will see the error of their way and come back to the fold."

The charter of the new local will be open until next Monday, after which O'Sullivan will import men to fill all of the local shops.

Several tinnners and roofers from Warren came to Youngstown Tuesday afternoon to seek work but were influenced to join the I. W. W. soon after arriving.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 11.—At the headquarters of the striking I. W. W. journeymen tinnners and slaters Friday morning it was reported that excepting one or two, all of the bosses had made overtures for a settlement of the contention regarding wages which has been on since the morning of May 1. The strikers are optimistic and believe that within three or four days victory will be within their reach.

Promises of financial aid and fidelity were received from the national headquarters of the I. W. W. Friday morning and cheered up the boys.

PHOENIX WORKERS

Listen to Reading of Chapter XX. at Protest Meeting.

Phoenix, Arizona, May 8.—The I. W. W. held a mass meeting on May 6th, in behalf of our brothers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The meeting took place on the shady side of the street at 3:30 p. m. and many came to swell the crowd, but no one left till the close of the meeting, 2½ hours later. The Moyer-Haywood Defense fund netted \$22.

A book on the Colorado labor troubles, compiled by Carroll D. Wright, can be gotten from the government bureau at Washington, D. C. Chapter XX. is the milk in the cocoanut. That chapter was read to the audience. Their faces evinced the thoughts in their minds. The criminal, the murderous, acts of the Mine Owners' Association, convinced that crowd.

FRIGHTENED!

"The Journal of Commerce" Appalled by Proletarian Uprising.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" of May 7 contains the following editorial:

OUTLOOK FOR THE PROLETARIAT.

All the symptoms of current social life indicate that the civilized nations are entering upon radical changes in their civil relations. The elements of human progress inhere principally in education and knowledge, in advancement in the political and physical sciences, and in elevation of character through religious and moral culture. In varying degrees, there has been a tendency towards progress in these departments during the last half century. Very largely, this drift has come from the education of the masses. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the vox populi had been largely a suppressed utterance; behind which there had been much inchoate thinking and not a little mute discontent. To the millions, political ideas were a sealed book; and, in their deepest aspirations, the masses were inevitably dumb.

The entry of the schoolmaster on the stage is quickly changing all this. It has more than quickened the intelligence of the workman, or improved the quality of his work, or increased his capacity for output, or enlarged his ability to earn. All these must be credited as positively beneficent results of modern proletarian culture. But there are other results about the value of which it is not so easy to feel assured. So long as educational results are confined to really utilitarian ends, its outcome must be unqualifiedly beneficent. But, like other good things, education is liable to abuse. A newly-educated populace especially aspires to political ambitions, but with virtually no preparatory qualifications. The bestowment of the elective franchise, which usually goes coincidentally with the grant of education, is invariably attended with much political disturbance. Political legislation requires a degree of educated intelligence beyond what goes with the earlier stages of proletarian education. And yet it is that form of legislation to which this newly enfranchised class devotes its most unqualified attention. Political polemics deservedly command the highest order of statesmanship ability in the legislature; but what right have we to expect such services from the representatives of a class who lack the training and experience so emphatically essential to high statesmanship? Our newly-educated class is almost uniformly democratic (in the scientific not party sense), and hence it is quickly responsive to impulsive class agitation, not to say to violent or even revolutionary issues.

In all this there is a certain logical order. The diffusion of education was a natural outcome of the progress of civilization, as humane as inevitable. The bestowment of the electoral franchise was an inevitable outcome of popular education, again a beneficent advance. But with the latter comes a most crucial, not to say dangerous, step in this great process of social development. This stage is right upon us. There is no withdrawing the great grants of right that have been bestowed upon the vast popular majority. In this country, in England, in Germany, in France, in Italy and in minor governments, the franchise is verging upon the potential control of the masses. As a means of controlling this situation and in order to stave off crisis and its possible culminations, every form of controlling expedient may be expected. That is a stage in which something may be temporarily won through the prowess of a higher order of militant statesmanship. But so long as the world's political majority rests in the hands of the proletariat, there must be a fixed drift towards arbitrament between the popular majority and the plutocratic sword.

These may not be welcome forecasts. But it is prudent or safe to ignore the current course of political events in Great Britain and the rapidly growing forces of Socialism in France and Germany? In fact, the recent worldwide progress of socialistic and communistic ideas has far surpassed all former experience and all that has been apprehended. All this might be regarded with indifference so long as the new education was in its infancy and the legislatures were able to exclude the advocates and the advocacy of the revolutionary invasion. But it is a fact borne out by all history that when great popular upheavals acquire a certain volume and momentum their progress becomes far less controllable. The counteraction of these drifts, however, calls for something more effective than mere political preaching. The whole proletarian sense is saturated with a vague but exasperating conviction that wealth is getting an undue share of the world's earnings. There is altogether too much truth in

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that conviction; and it will not be safe to excite this sore spot in the public consciousness to the point of violent exasperation. It is undeniable that wealth has pushed its purely selfish acquisitions altogether too far. This feeling is not a poor man's fad; it is equally a deeply ingrained conviction of the great middle class. The sooner there is some real and effective yielding here, the more the wronged and exasperated classes will be pacified, and the less will be the danger of growing revolutionary tendencies developing into widespread social and national calamity.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Under this head it is to be noted that, according to a letter received from Comrade Olive M. Johnson, there is not now such pressing need of financial aid. Comrade Johnson says that, since the collections are apt to interfere with regular Party work, it would be well not to press them any more and should later on individual cases of great need develop these would then be brought to our attention.

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correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE
UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

But whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!
MICHAEL J. BARRY.

A STATE IN REBELLION.

The State of Colorado, as administered
by its Executive, Legislative and Judicial
departments, stands to-day in open
rebellion against the Federal Government.

The Supreme Court of the United
States, in a case on appeal before it,
declared not only just and wise, but also
constitutional, the law limiting the hours
of work for miners to 8 a day. This
decision notwithstanding, and with the
decision over its head, the Supreme
Court of Colorado rendered a decision
pronouncing the 8-hour law unconstitutional.
It thereby overruled the decision
of a superior, of the supreme tribu-
nal in the land; it placed itself above
the Supreme Court of the United States.
—And there you have the Judiciary of
Colorado in open rebellion against the
Federal Government.

The Legislature of Colorado has it in
its power, and it is its duty, to impeach
the Judges. Treason is a high crime and
misdemeanor. The whole pack of Judges
of the Supreme Court of Colorado should
have been impeached and hurled from
office, never again to hold any place of
profit or trust in the land for their
rebellion against the United States Su-
preme Court. Nevertheless, the Legis-
lature bowed obedient. It bowed to re-
bellion. It thereby gave aid and comfort
to rebels.—And there you have the
Legislature of Colorado in rebellion
against the Federal Government.

Finally, the Executive of Colorado,
Governor McDonald, admits that, he to-
gether with other Governors, met in con-
vention and adopted, in the matter of
extradition, certain rules "WHICH ARE
MUCH MORE STRINGENT THAN
THE UNITED STATES LAWS," and
that he is enforcing these rules. In
other words, Gov. McDonald has con-
stituted a Congress and Court not con-
templated by the Constitution, and in
violation thereto. He has set up a legis-
lative body above Congress and even
above the Constitution. That is rebel-
lion.—And there you have the Executive
of Colorado in open rebellion against the
Federal Government.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial
powers of the State of Colorado are
in defiant, boastful rebellion against the
Federal Government. This is secession.
From top to bottom the set should be
court-martialed. Cashier the traitors!

"PAY OR WALK!"

The "Natural Monopoly" folks have a
new slogan. They have quit trying to
define what they mean by "Natural Mon-
opoly". The Socialist thrusts at the un-
meaning and misleading term have ren-
dered the "Natural Monopoly" shouters
wary. They avoid definitions, and now
resort to slogans. The latest slogan is
borrowed from the testimony of the
President of the Louisville & Nashville
Railway Company before the Interstate
Commerce Commission. Being pushed by
the commissioners, the said President as-
serted the independence of his road say-
ing: "The public can pay the charge
which the railroad demands, or it can
walk". This sentence is being condensed
into "Pay or Walk!" The slogan is sup-
posed to explain what "Natural Mon-
opolies" are, the railroads being of the
number. You must pay the rates or
walk—no alternative.

Let's put the slogan to the test.

The Standard Oil has raised its price
for oil. Whether it says so or not, the
result is the same—"Pay, or remain in
the dark!"

The landlords have raised the rent for
homes. Whether they say so or not, the
result is the same—"Pay, or remain shel-
terless!"

The sugar refineries fix their price to
suit themselves. Whether they say so
or not, the result is the same—"Pay,
or remain sugarless!"

The gas companies are a law unto them-
selves, and a meter unto themselves as
to the quantity of gas that the con-
sumer uses. Whether they say so or

not, the result is the same—"Pay, or
go without!"

The flour mills determine how much
their flour shall cost; Whether they say
so or not, the result is the same—"Pay,
or be breadless!"

The shoe manufacturers have their
own schedules. Whether they say so or
not, the result is the same—"Pay, or
go barefooted!"

And so down the line. If "Pay or go
without!" is the test of "Natural Mon-
opoly" what monopoly is not natural?

The "Natural Monopoly" folks have
gradually worked themselves into a po-
sition the very absurdity of which—ex-
tremes ever meet—has almost landed
them right. He who says "Capitalism"
says "Monopoly" as an ultimate stage—
as surely as he who says "Baby" says
"Adult", provided the Baby is given a
chance to live. All Monopoly is "nat-
ural", it is unavoidable on the bed of
the private ownership of the natural and
social opportunities for producing the
necessaries of civilized life.

WONDROUS TO BEHOLD.

"The Unionist", a private venture of
some members of Typographical Union
No. 6, has what amounts to a mean-
ingful editorial article on the present strike
of the types in this city. The gist of the
moan is to the effect that there does
not exist among the Union employees
in the printing plants that close affilia-
tion that would accomplish results. "The
average proprietor", so runs the moan,
"might feel that he could worry along
with one department crippled", but if
his other departments are also "out of
commission at the same time", then he
would be put "out of business". Such
sounds sound so intelligent that one
wonders how they can proceed from the
throat of a craft Unionist; least of all
find space in a purely and simply craft
Union publication. But the wonderment
does not last long. The moan, as if
apologetic for the mere and transient
suggestion of treason to Nonsense that
is implied in the first passages, hastens
to protest that a "hard-and-fast agree-
ment for offense and defense is imprac-
ticable", and that such a thing is, more-
over, "not to be desired by any of the
Unions". Having thus once more proved
its orthodox loyalty to Nonsense, the
moan proceeds to lay upon the altar of
Folly this choice bit of inconsequential
offering: "But there is one little matter
that could be agreed upon . . . by the
compositors, pressmen and feeders . . .
this is the simple matter of each [of
these three Unions of large membership]
being insistent on agreements with prop-
rietors on their own hook, and then
each of the trinity of Unions agreeing
between themselves that these agree-
ments should only be made to the 1st
of January of each year."

This is simplicity itself. It almost
sounds as simple as the "simple matter"
of the proposition of certain immortal
mice to bell the cat that worried them.
The trouble with the mouse-proposition
was that it would not work. It would
not work because the proposition did
not fit with the mouse-facts. No more
do the "simple matters" of the propo-
sition of the moaning "Unionist" Editor
fit with the pure-and-simple-craft-Union-
facts, which such obsequious obeisance
is made by pronouncing "impracticable"
and a thing "not to be desired" that
firm offensive and defensive agreements
be made even among the said "trinity
of Unions".

The very conception of Unionism that
is incapable of understanding the pre-
eminent DESIRABILITY of a close alli-
ance even among trades of close kinship,
smashes, before entered upon, any such
"simple matter" as the alliance that
is proposed. Contracts may or may not
be made to expire on identical date,
and yet the craft Union spirit and
structure of the contracting bodies will
insure disconnected action at the hour
of need. The very theory, that causes
the rejection, as IMPRACTICABLE, of
the solidification of even directly related
trades, knocks in advance the bottom
from under any expectation of uniform
action at the hour of battle, whether all
the contracts expire on January 1, or
whether each contract has its own and a
different day of expiration. In short—
craft Unionistic soil can bear industrial
Unionistic fruit no more than coyotes
can foal Kentucky stallions.

Monkeys can not swim. Being, differ-
ently from all other animals, so con-
structed that the upper or fore part of
their body is heavier than the lower or
hind part, their head gravitates under
water—just as with man's. Unable to
learn, as man can, the trick to counter-
act the law of gravitation when in water,
they drown. A monkey, moaning over
the body of her drowned pet, and think-
ing, amid moans, that her pet might
have escaped drowning if only it had not
been a monkey, is not a circumstance
beside Editor John H. Delaney, moan-
ing over the strike of Typographical
Union No. 6.

A HINT FOR SAVIORS OF SOCIETY.

The Hon. Thetus W. Sims, a Repre-
sentative from Tennessee in Congress,
has blood in his eyes. The gentleman

has discovered a new, brand new, Social-
ist trick.

It appears that the Post Office Depart-
ment has attached some queer require-
ments to the rural free-delivery. The
condition, for free-delivery on given
routes is that "approved mail boxes" be
provided by the patrons. These "ap-
proved" mail boxes, approved by the
Post Office Department, must be of a
certain height, a certain depth, a certain
width; they must be of a certain color;
they must be provided with certain
straps, certain fasteners, certain satch-
els. It also appears that just one cer-
tain firm manufactures mail boxes that
meet the "requirements"; Representa-
tive Sims even suggests that the "re-
quirements" were framed so as to fit the
product of that particular firm.

Upon these facts, galling facts, no
doubt; facts that justify suspicion, Repre-
sentative Sims takes his stand, and he
pours against the "requirements" and
their "requirers" a torrent of denuncia-
tion taken from the armory of the
"saviors of society" when they take the
field against Socialism. Shall we be dic-
tated when we shall eat and what?
Shall we be dictated when we shall
sneeze and how? Shall we be dictated
what the color of our handkerchiefs shall
be, and their size and their material?
Shall we be government dummies, or
shall we be men? Etc., etc.

The mail box incident should not es-
cape the notice of the "saviors of so-
ciety" from the threat of Socialist des-
potism. The previous charges against
the Socialist conspiracy—touching the
color of handkerchiefs, etc., etc.—threat-
en to become stale, threadbare and other-
wise unusable. This mail box incident
is fresh and warm from the oven. It
should be given a show.

But not only in the matter of argu-
ment should the "saviors of society"
from the threat of Socialism take a hint
from Representative Sims. They should
also take a hint from his style of orat-
ory, his dauntless resolution, and his
unflinching purpose. His style of peror-
ation is thrilling enough to win any case
in whose behalf it is launched, and damn
any case against which it is hurled. It
is cast in the mold of the immortal per-
oration of the address delivered by the
immortal Artemus Ward against the
Southern "seceders." "Well fight until
there's nothin' left of us but our little
toes, and even they shall defiantly wiggle!"

DUMB YET LOUD PROTESTERS.

Innocent, if not kind and benevolent,
looks the recent newspaper despatch to
the effect that sixty-eight children, be-
tween two and four years, were shipped
in one day from the New York Found-
ling Asylum to the West, where they are
to be indentured to farmers, and work
for their living.

The passage looks innocent—it is so
casual. The passage looks kind and be-
nevolent—how benevolent and kind is
that social institution that picks up
and cares for its waifs! And yet
Tophet does not contain a fact more
hideous, an act more fiendish than just
that "innocent," "kind and benevolent"
paragraph. The item is fiendish both
with regard to the fact that it handles
and the even worse fact that it seeks
to gloss over.

Capitalist society knows the family
only as a means for the breeding of
heirs, but the rest of womanhood as a
means, for dissipation—just as whiskey,
Burgundy or Champagne. How far that
sort of thing extends the observant gets
an occasional inkling of when some
"leading capitalist," "prominent in poli-
tics" is suddenly reported dead from
"appendicitis," and the coroner is "seen
to" and the irate husband or father,
who performed the operation for "ap-
pendicitis," is swiftly bundled off with
the incriminated wife or daughter. But
infinitely worse than an inkling is con-
veyed by the fact of the periodical de-
portation of little ones, foundlings, to
the Far West, where they are to atone
with a life of hard toil and privation
from intellectual growth for the sins of
the capitalist system and the "moral
lives" of the "Pillars of the Family."

Murder will not down. The little
ones, "found" and then deported, the
large number of these innocents, joins
the throng of those other little ones,
who do not quite come under the cate-
gory of "foundlings" but who, with-
out having to be indentured to farmers,
are also chained to the benches of the
capitalist galley and there made to row
the "glorious ship" of capitalist "Pros-
perity." From the two broad and deep
streams of these children there rises a
cry, that will not be left unheard on
EARTH—whatever may betide in
heaven.

Ralph Easley, the originator and Sec-
retary of the Belmont-Gompers' Civic Fed-
eration is, in the language of Artemus
Ward, "an amosin' cuss". Having been
invited to take part in a 300 word dis-
cussion on Socialism and its meaning, he
sends a 1200 word reply to say that So-
cialism is on the wane, and if it isn't,
the school system, the Catholic Church
and "organized labor" may be relied

on to put it "on the bum." It never oc-
curred to the modern Mrs. Partington
that an opponent so weak and badly
situated is hardly worth such an ex-
tensive attack on so limited a field.

What makes Easley doubly "amosin'"
is his method of proving his case. To
cite an instance: Gompers assails Social-
ism and the Boston A. F. of L. conven-
tion decides against the "borers from
within"—therefore Socialism is "nix kum
arous". That happened three years ago;
and to-day, we find—what? Both Gom-
pers and Easley lying like troopers, and
the capitalist class, especially in Colo-
rado and Idaho, straining every nerve to
down the Industrial Workers of the
World, which is trades unionism found-
ed on strictly Socialist lines. Surely,
Socialism must be weak indeed, and the
Catholic Church and "Organized Labor"
powerful indeed, when, after Gompers
and Easley killed it with their aid at
Boston, all of them, together with the
Mine Owners' Association, find it neces-
sary to commit the foul deed once
more. Why not let the dead rest in peace?

What makes Easley triply "amosin'"
is that, in this day of greatest social
unrest, he attaches great importance to
the vote which his class regularly counts
out, as was done in the case of Hearst.
In the whirlpool of social evolution, such
a man is a light chip tossed on the
froth of the waves. He might as well
cite the preponderating, though fraud-
ulent, votes of the Kansas pro-slavery
interests in the constitutional elections
of that State, to show that chattel slav-
ery was strongly entrenched, whereas it
was on the very brink of abolition and
confiscation at the time. What counts
always is not the permitted expression,
but the actual conditions of things.
Czars issue rose-colored statements,
while Russians revolt; and so while the
Easleys amusingly exceed the limits of a
newspaper discussion to prove Socialism
dead, it waxeth stronger with each suc-
ceeding day, thanks to the actual con-
ditions created by Capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party campaign
in New York State this year will be an
important one. Six thousand signatures
will be required to place the S. L. P.
nominees on the official ballot. Steps
have already been taken by the State
Executive Committee to secure these
signatures, among them being a tour of
the State by Organizer Rudolph Katz,
beginning Monday, May 14. To make
these steps effective a State Agitation
Fund was created. The Excelsior Edu-
cational Society volunteered to donate
one-half of the proceeds of this Satur-
day's entertainment to this fund. If
you live within reach, attend the enter-
tainment and help the fund along. Also,
if you are a member of the S. L. P.
within New York State, urge upon your
assembly district or section the necessity
of undertaking something similar in the
interests of the State Agitation Fund.
Further, spread the State Agitation
Fund subscription lists and cards among
your shopmates and friends. Get a
hustle on! A state campaign has be-
gun and will be on until election day.
Get your organization to work; send in
your contribution, and induce your fel-
low workers to do likewise. Send all
contributions to Henry Kuhn, Financial
Secretary, New York State Executive
Committee, S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade
street, New York city.

We often hear of the ironies of life.
But it is doubtful if there ever was any-
thing half so ironical as the plea to the
church to combat Socialism, made by the
Vice President, Fairbanks, at the very
time when the Vatican at Rome was
surrounded by troops to protect it from
the uprising of the Italian proletariat,
led by the Socialist deputies. That little
bit of irony will be hard to surpass.

Were Huxley alive to-day, he would be
able to say triumphantly, "I told you
so." More than a decade ago the eminent
scientist wrote "Social Diseases and
Worse Remedies," in which he exposed
the fraudulent character of the Salva-
tion Army in a more thorough manner
than was done at the Philadelphia Char-
ity Conference. The People republished
Huxley's work in its entirety. The re-
sult was a threatening letter from the
Army's local representative, who, after
being answered as he deserved, evidently
thought better of the matter and let it
drop.

The U. S. Senate is laughing over
Roosevelt's defeat by the railroads.
Senator Rayner says the President has
thrown over his own envoys "and is now
clapping to his bosom with the fondest
and most fervent devotion the senior
Senator from Rhode Island" (Aldrich,
the father-in-law of young Rockefeller).
"It was an absolute surrender. . . .
I want to congratulate every railroad
President in the United States and all
his grand retinue of counsel upon the
great triumph they have attained." Once
more does the political reflect the eco-
nomic; once more are the men who
own the industries which are the basis
of the country's greatness, its legislators
and rulers, as their possessions give them
the power to be.

MAXIM'S SPEECH

Russia, the Land of Slavery—and Amer-
ica, the Land of the Free.

[Address delivered by Gregory Maxim at
Cooper Union, Tuesday, May 1st, 1906;
translated from "Der Arbeiter", Jew-
ish Official Organ of the Socialist La-
bor Party, by Jennie Carliph.]

When the chairman introduced Gregory
Maxim at the First of May celebration
at Cooper Union, the ovation tendered
the speaker was long and continuous.
After the applause had subsided he said:

It is a slave land I have left, and to
a free land I have come. The Goddess of
Liberty holds high the torch of freedom
at the entrance to America!

On beholding this sight the stranger
supposes that a freer country could not
be; but when I raised my hands in
thanks, I was told about Moyer, Hay-
wood, Pettibone . . .

In this land of Republican and Demo-
cratic freedom it still happens, that the
fundamental rights of the people are de-
stroyed when the rulers so will it. Rus-
sia is a land of slavery, America is a
land of freedom; both countries are cap-
italistic; and in capitalist countries free-
dom exists only inasmuch as it is in the
interests of the capitalist class.

It is true that Russia is enslaved—
blood flows. In America so much blood
is not shed in the open, but go into the
factories—here, blood is drawn from hu-
man veins, and marrow from human
bones, more so than in Russia. When
workmen are shot down in Russia they
respond by organizing more effectively
and by opposition more bold; in America
the working class does not see directly
the murder committed, so it is supposed
that all sufferings are due to natural
causes.

In Russia when the people are be-
sieged by Cossaks, they (the people)
know their enemy and know against
whom to defend themselves; in America
—glance over your statistics and see how
many die of consumption—"that is a
natural phenomenon".

And I see, that the Goddess of Liberty
is not at all the goddess of the toilers'
liberty.

And I see that her torch does not il-
lumine the minds of the worker; it mere-
ly darkens the sunshine of freedom: ap-
parently the worker is "equal with the
capitalist".

That is why the workers are more
easily organized in Russia. We have an
organized working class: Jews, Poles,
Letts, etc.

In Riga—on our first call—the workers
are ready to put at a standstill the
whole city: every worker, to a man. Like
an army they halt, until they are told
to return to work.

In the October days we issued pro-
clamations calling upon the workers:
"Rise, show your might!" The workers
indicted themselves to a three or four
days' fast, and after they had shown
their power, we said to them: "You
have hungered enough, go back to work."

On the 22nd of October we called them,
again, and again they threw up their
work, and they came out at our call.

In December we called them again, and
again this time they struck. In Russia,
the working class was, in November,
called on strike to protest against mar-
tial law. They went out. Then they vol-
untarily went to the shops and 20,000 puds
(a pud is 40 pounds) of iron was worked,
in one day, into ammunition.

When the manufacturers saw this, a
miracle transpired: the very manufac-
turers who formerly demanded martial
law, now implored the government "to
remove martial law."

We printed telegrams that were sent
to the governor, (gubernator) before they
had reached him. The same executive
that demanded martial law, now signed
the petition to Witte, asking for that
law to be removed. Because armed work-
ingmen demanded it. When in America,
Moyer and Haywood were arrested de-
monstrations were contemplated; in
Russia, these men would have been forc-
ibly snatched out of prison by work-
men.

The International Congress of 1889
proclaimed a holiday for the proletariat
of the world, to show that they are all
brothers; that they are all equally op-
pressed. The Congress selected a day
when nature itself blooms with new life,
for all alike. It proclaimed the first of
May as the International Labor holi-
day. In Russia, where to throw up work
does not only mean to come in conflict
with the employer, but also to clash with
the gendarmes, (police) and the army,
there, the working class threw up work
on the 1st of May and went out in a
monster demonstration. In the free land
of America, with its immensely organ-
ized proletariat; the first of May is not
celebrated by not working.

Russia is enslaved and in darkness;
but the working class raises high the
banner whereon is encribed the demand
for an eight hour work day. There the
worker is eager for the fray. In America,
where the eight hour work day has in

some places become a law, the same is
being abolished by the Supreme Court.

Russia has shown the world how to
fight; she set up the universal political
strike, and she showed to what end it
can be used. Have we not the right to
consider ourselves above you? But that
will not long continue. I am convinced
that very soon the civilized countries
will follow in the foot-steps of the bar-
barians.

The civilized proletariat of England,
which was the delight of the bourgeoisie
of all countries, has finally resorted to
the political campaign. The English pro-
letarian is now convinced that his free-
dom cannot be guaranteed unless he is
organized into a political party. The
right to strike, which he formerly en-
joyed, was practically taken away from
him by the decision that the capitalist
may levy upon the unions any loss
which he may sustain through strikes.

In America too, the time is near when
the proletariat shall emerge from the
narrow spirit of narrow unionism. Our
hopes rest not so much upon the work-
er as upon the capitalist. Witte, Dur-
novo, Treppoff, are amongst those who
helped us mostly. The capitalists of
America will show our class that if
the working class will not be inspired by
the high ideals for which they must be
ready to shed their blood, they will gain
nothing.

The high and noble idea of Socialism
alone has that power of inspiration.

It is our hope that next May 1st—
like in free Russia—the America work-
ing class will reach out their hand to
all other workingmen of the world, and
will express their brotherhood and their
readiness to fight, until the day of the
final victory of the social revolution
shall have arrived.

"The Journal of Commerce" of May
7, as will be seen from a reprint of one
of its editorials, published elsewhere
in this issue, is plainly frightened by
the worldwide uprising of the proletariat.
As is evident, it takes no stock in the
puerile argument advanced in other cap-
italist quarters, that Socialism is on the
wane, and, if it isn't, the school system,
the Catholic Church and "organized la-
bor," may be relied upon to act as bul-
warks against its final triumph. It
tremulously declares: "In fact, the re-
cent worldwide progress of socialist
and communistic ideas has far surpassed
all former experience and all that has
been apprehended." Which means that
the uprising of the world's workers has
gotten beyond the control of the world's
capitalists, who intended to keep it in
check. And it is plainly evident that
this does not exclude the United States,
for though the "Journal" cites European
facts only, it has this country solely
in mind. To the capitalist class of this
country is the moral of its editorial—the
warning to yield a larger share of
wealth to the working class—directed.

"The Journal of Commerce" editorial
is not only interesting as a reflex of the
correct fears and views of the most ad-
vanced capitalists on the spread of So-
cialism, but also as a sample of capital-
ist shortsightedness. "The Journal"
believes the working class wholly in-
capable of carrying on the functions of
government. The feudal lords believed
the same thing of the bourgeoisie—the
capitalist class. They failed to realize
that the very awakening of the bour-
geoisie to its right to govern was the
sign that the capacity therefor existed.
Further, with the growth of that awak-
ening—the exercise of that right—de-
veloped the means wherewith to make
it practical—as feudalism found out, to
its great discomfiture. So with the
working class. The members thereof
are awakening to their rights and learn-
ing to put them into practical execution.
The ability of the working class to tri-
umph over the brutality of a Thiers,
the diplomacy of a Bismarck, the re-
pression of a Czar, and the outlawry of
a Peabody, demonstrates that it is learn-
ing the lesson of government well. In
fact, it may be said, without any liability
to the charge of exaggeration, that the
working class, by dictating the course of
the capitalist class, already governs the
world. As the working class grows in
experience, as it acquires the direct ad-
ministration of industry—as it is now
training itself to do, through the indus-
trial form of unionism, backed by po-
litical action—the capitalist class will be
more than ever the ruled, instead of the
ruler; for it will then become extinct
as an owning and governing class, its
place being taken by the triumphant
working class—by the overthrow of Cap-
italism and the inauguration of Social-
ism. To urge the prevention of such
overpowering tendencies by the bestowal
of a greater share of wealth upon the
working class, is like attempting to stop
a break in the Mississippi levee at high
tide, with a big instead of a small car
load of stone. One is just as efficacious
as the other; the flood Socialismward
cannot be stopped by it.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

B. J.—What the deuce is the good of
the trade union, anyhow?

U. S.—The mission of the Trades
Union is to organize by uniting, and to
unite by organizing the WHOLE work-
ing class industrially. Accordingly, the
Union must organize not merely those
for whom there are jobs and who can
pay dues. The industrial organization
that excludes the unemployed and non-
dues-payers ruptures the solidarity of la-
bor. The complete unification of labor
is essential for victory. It is essential
because peace cannot reign in a political
party of warring workers; and it is
essential in order to save the eventual
political victory from bankruptcy.

B. J.—Bankruptcy!

U. S.—Yes, sir; bankruptcy. Do you
remember the threat that the Trust
magnates made to the Working Class in
1896?

B. J.—They threatened that if Bryan
were elected they would shut down, stop
production.

U. S.—And do you know what that
would mean? It would mean the bank-
ruptcy of the political victory.

B. J.—But what would enable the cap-
italist class to carry out their threat?

U. S.—The fact that the Working
Class is divided between the organized
job holders and the unorganized unem-
ployed. The fact that the industries are
not all organized from top to bottom.
Without the practical solidarity of Labor
in thoroughgoing industrial bodies the
working class will be unable to assume
and conduct production the moment the
guns of the public powers fall into its
hands—or before, if need be, if capitalist
political chicanery pollutes the ballot
box.—So there you have the gun that
you have yourself cast—the gun of "Ig-
norance Concerning the Union"—raking
you for and aft.

B. J. looks annihilated.

U. S.—But now comes the other gun—
the gun of "Superstition Concerning
the Union."

B. J.—Which is that?

U. S.—It is the inevitable obverse of
the attitude of men who foster a super-
stitions awe for the word "Union". Take
the recent instances of Corbett in his
Typographical Union, of Valenti-
Wagner with his Brewers' Union, of
Berry with his Boot and Shoe Work-
ers' Union. The conduct of the Gompers
fliers towards these men was an out-
rage against conscience and the Right
of Man. You and yours bent low. You
allowed freedom of thought and free
speech to be violated by the officers; you
condoned by your obsequiousness the
hedge of sacredness which the officers
sought to raise around their own heads.
The Socialist Labor Party tore down
the hedge, and fought the mystifiers
to a successful end. Every time an of-
ficer or an organization of Labor sins
against any of the principles that make
for solidarity, an additional rift is made
in the unification of Labor. Every time
a Socialist condones the sin by silence
or by echoing the cry of "Union Wreck-
er" against those who raise their voice
against the crime, you water the roots
of Union Superstition. Now, then, the
Trust magnates will avail themselves
of the opportunity. As the National
Civic Federation is now trying, these
magnates will encourage such caricatures
of Unionism as the Gompers con-
cern; they will entrench themselves be-
hind them; they will avail themselves
of the superstitious reverence for the
mere word "Union"; and they will dare
you to lift an impious hand against the
sacrosanct affair. And there you are!

B. J. looks

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

A GOOD LIFT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Find enclosed a few dollars, \$34.25, for the Moyer-Haywood Defense fund; hoping they get a speedy trial and knowing if they get justice they will soon be back again in harness, working for the emancipation of the working class.

Fraternally yours,

Richard Coe, Jr.,
Peter Anderson.

Cumberland, B. C., May 2.

THESE TICKETS ARE ALL RIGHT, BUY THEM.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Believing the protest meeting held last Saturday night at Union Square, to aid our Western brothers, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, would be a good opportunity to dispose of some Moyer-Haywood Literature Fund tickets (issued by Section Kings County, Socialist Labor Party, as a means wherewith to secure money to be used in enlightening the uninformed workers on the dangers threatening our class), I took advantage of it, and proceeded to sell them. Owing to our failure, however, to make known (through The People) the existence of this fund, doubt was expressed as to their legitimacy. I trust you will make known the nature of this fund and make official announcement of the authenticity of these tickets. By so doing you will make our work easier, and prepare the working class for their purchase.

Fraternally,

Committee on Moyer-Haywood Literature Fund, Branch 2, Section Kings County, S. L. P.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6.

IS PITTSBURG IN COLORADO?

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Bakers' Union of Pittsburg, No. 334, A. F. of L. (Jewish), struck for a ten-hour day and an advance of \$1 per week. Most of the bosses granted the demands but Caplin's bake shop refused to do so. The striking bakers held street meetings every night this week, but tonight (Saturday) the police broke up the meeting.

Chas. L. Wise, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World of Pittsburg, was on the box, when an officer asked for his permit. Wise told him that the Constitution granted free speech but said that the bakers expecting trouble, had taken out a permit, which he let the police see. Wise then told the audience how the police were used to break up workingmen's meetings, and said that they could never stop him from speaking without a permit, even if he had to fight it out in court.

The next speaker, a Mr. Edelson, also a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, took the stand, but was pulled down by the police. The police drove the people in all directions. Some of the workingmen who stopped to discuss the action of the police were arrested for standing on the street.

Think of it, the strikers had a permit for a street meeting and still the meeting was broken up by the police, and in offensive workingmen arrested.

Now what I would like to know of the Pittsburg workingmen is, IS PITTSBURG IN COLORADO?

Yours for the Cause,

Louis Finn.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 5.

GILLHAUS AROUSING TEXANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—August Gillhaus, national organizer of the I. W. W. and the Socialist Labor Party, recently addressed the Socialist Party Local here. The writer was not present at that meeting but, from reports, the comrade seems to have produced a bumble-bee nest. There were upwards of fifty present. The meeting was in one of the pure and simpler halls, and Fox, president of the Dallas Trades Assembly, was present together with some of his henchmen, including some who wore the glad hand button. Fox did not attempt to answer Gillhaus, but declared that if he could prevent it the I. W. W. should not gain an inch of foothold in Dallas or in Texas. Bogan, a painter, member of the Socialist Party Local, declared he could prove that the I. W. W. was organized by Belmont et al for the purpose of attempting to break up the A. F. of L. All this is illuminated by the fact that a few weeks ago the Trades Assembly endorsed the political candidacy of Curtis P. Smith, capitalist candidate for Mayor of Dallas. The significance of this act will be understood when it is stated that Smith's campaign manager was the president of the Dallas ice trust.

Before the meeting closed the Socialist Local passed a resolution that the Local as such should maintain a position of

neutrality to the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W. alike. Think of a Socialist political organization voting to remain "neutral" to that substantial thing which makes an effective political organization possible! It is to laugh!

Gillhaus devoted a week to Fort Worth and addressed the Socialist Local of that city Sunday afternoon.

Accompanied by this writer, W. B. Cook went to Fort Worth from this city. There was a good crowd present and during the meeting Gillhaus presented the principles of the I. W. W. in contradistinction to those of the "pure and simple" ones, and by facts and figures made clear that the inutility of A. F. of L. and logically proved the power that inheres in the I. W. W. form of economic organization. He had the close attention of the crowd throughout and was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of his address this writer made a supplementary talk, as did also Comrade Cook and Love. As the result of the meeting a Local of seventeen charter members I. W. W. was organized.

Gillhaus was not so successful in Dallas, having failed to secure the requisite number of charter names for organization.

Word H. Mills.

Dallas, Texas, May 4.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We beg leave to acknowledge through your columns the following cash donations, in addition to those formerly acknowledged, given toward the local expenses of Section Spokane:

George Ferch, \$5.00; John Hafstad, \$5.00; J. C. Anderson, \$5.00; John S. Jensen, \$5.00; Robt. W. Stevens, \$4.25; Frank Bohn, \$3.00; Harry Gwynne, \$3.85; J. G. Schaible, \$2.00; Jas. Horrick, \$1.00; F. Herz, \$1.00; Thos. Pipe, \$1.00; J. C. Martin, \$1.00; Ben Fischer, \$2.75; Jacob Kaegi, \$5.00; Heinrich Herrmann, \$5.00; K. Bradley, \$5.00; M. W. Bennett, \$5.00; A. Schule, \$5.00; John Brown, \$5.00; total, \$42.25.

Yours fraternally,

Section Spokane,

C. H. Dunne, Organizer.

HEARST'S 'FRISCO GRAFT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The "Evening Journal" has editorially been demanding that Congress take off the tariff on steel and other materials necessary for the rebuilding of the stricken Pacific Coast city, and also joins in the cry of giving the "Frisco" bankers a loan of \$100,000,000 in short term bonds, the loan to be guaranteed by the Government. These bonds are not of any service to the investor and can only be used by banks for to take out circulation, so their value to Wall Street and the other bankers is nil. William R. Hearst, Phoebe A. Hearst, D. O. Mills, and George Crocker are among the largest property holders in 'Frisco; and it is stated in financial circles that these individuals hold the bulk of the mortgages on property located there. To take off the tariff on steel and to allow them the use of a \$100,000,000 on a two per cent. basis, when we know that the fire insurance companies will liquidate losses amounting to about \$150,000,000; this proposition advanced by Hearst and having the sanction of D. O. Mills and George Crocker is robbery pure and simple.

Every dollar of their losses will be met by the insurance companies and now they ask the Government to give them the use of such a gigantic sum of \$100,000,000 for about one and one-half per cent. cheaper than they could get it in the open market. Talk about graft! Hearst, the Jesus Christ of our day, exploiting the woes and sufferings of a city in order that his property interests might be promoted! Rightly does the Socialist call him FAKIR.

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., May 4.

A CHICAGO S. P. WORKER ON THE UNITY QUESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—"Should the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party unite?" is the question which is now being discussed by Socialists in different parts of the country. That the rank and file, the privates, in the Socialist party favor unity is admitted. Strange to say, the leaders, or fellows, who wear the shoulder strap, oppose it to a man. The most singular feature of all this unity discussion is that the same objections are offered by all those Socialist party statesmen. They say that the Socialist Labor Party is "too radical"; that they don't believe in "a program"; that they won't stand for "a little at a time," but expect to get the whole thing at once; that they are "dreamers and fanatics," who can't get

what they are looking for in a million years; that the capitalist system will have to be got rid of gradually, or by a process which is generally known as "a step at a time." They say that "Daniel De Leon is a dictator" and a ruler, and that it is impossible to live in peace and harmony with him, but this same crew who are leaders and running the Socialist party at the present time, were the very ones who manoeuvred the Kangaroo movement a few years ago. They are the men who tried to run and sidetrack the Socialist Labor Party and got kicked out. They are the men who chased up and down this country for a year and a half and said they had to have unity with the Social Democratic party, or know why. Some of them denounced us most bitterly and said we were a pack of fakirs who wanted to keep the working class divided, etc. Some others of them said we were honest and meant well, but of course we knew nothing. They said that if we would unite with them they would tell us all about Socialism and that a few lessons from them would straighten us out all right. Wherever we held a meeting in those days they invariably bobbed us and asked us why we didn't unite with them. Of course we gave them all kinds of answers, but we generally told them not to be in a hurry, that we wanted to get better acquainted with them. Well, to make a long story short, the rank and file of the old Social Democratic Party flopped and blushing said: "Yes, we decided to take shelter, education and protection under the banner of the Kangaroo generals." We called a unity convention which met in Indianapolis in 1901. This convention was discussed pro and con by the members of our party and I assure you the writer has had many a hearty laugh since when he has thought of some of the things that they said to each other. For instance, some of them said: "It would be grand to meet these big men that we heard so much about, in a convention, and get a few lessons on clean-cut Socialism from them; in fact, we are all anxious to meet them face to face, find out what kind of a story they have to tell us and whether their lessons are hard or easy." It was laughable to see these big, wise teachers eye our delegates when they first met them on the convention floor. It was some kind of a look that was mingled with pity and contempt, as much as to say, poor fellows, you were spoiled in the making. In addressing us they called us all by our last names, as we were not yet advanced enough to be called comrades. Well, they gave us our lessons for four days in that convention hall, and never will I forget them, and it is safe to say that never before in the history of this country or any other was such a set of freaks and muddled heads got together under one roof. They fought for four days, not over matters which concerned Socialism or the working class, but in regard to what brand or breed of reform should go into the Platform. Some of them fought for a Gas Plank in the Platform, others wanted lightning rods for farmers, some wanted municipal bath tubs, others street cars, so that our would-be great teachers whom we met in that convention and are now on horse back in the Socialist party gave us lessons in stark naked reform which we will never forget. There were two delegates in that convention who stood and fought for a clean-cut revolutionary working class platform first, last and all the time. Those two were members of the Social Democratic Party, but the big Kangaroo generals called them "anarchists and dangerous characters." One was Clements, who appealed to them with tears in his eyes, on the floor and begged of them not to send him back to Kansas with a platform which the Populists would laugh at. The other delegate was your humble servant. Most all of those middle class teachers admitted the Platform was rotten after the convention was over, but they said we could stand it for three years. Well, but in three years, didn't that gang give us an unmentionable peach at Chicago? Never before in the history of the world was the principles of revolutionary Socialism rapped to the extent that they were in that convention. You will notice that this crew of freaks who came into the Socialist movement of this country by the incubator route talk very radical between elections. You would think they were ready to order rattlesnakes for dinner, etc.

You will also notice that if you don't favor craft autonomy, state autonomy and Municipal street cars, you are an anarchist. There is no possible place for you between a Municipal bath tub and anarchy. This is the crew who in the past have been holding Daniel De Leon up as a bogey man before the working class of this country, as he very sensibly helped to kick them out of the Socialist Labor Party, and it must be admitted that they succeeded in poisoning the minds of a great many unsuspecting men against this true Socialist. I heard Daniel De Leon lecture on Socialism about two years ago in Milwaukee, and I must say that it was one

of the best and clearest lectures on revolutionary Socialism which I have ever heard in my life, and I would walk five miles to hear him again. Those Kangaroo statesmen have charged this Socialist with almost every conceivable crime in the past, from being in league with Bismarck to starving his grand-mother, but strange as it may seem they have never accused him of being untrue to the working class. Suppose it was true, which it is not, that Daniel De Leon was a dictator, wouldn't a man who dictated in the interests of the working class be very useful in the last national convention, held by our Socialist party in Chicago? Well, I should say so! The middle class had a score of dictators there and no fault was found with them, but as soon as you "dictate" in the interests of the working class, those respectable rulers say you are an anarchist. Yes, we want working class unity on the economic and political field and we are going to have it and no self anointed leaders or middle class statesmen can stop it. There is the very best kind of material in the ranks of our Socialist party. I know hundreds of them personally and would stake my life on them as men and comrades, and the many hours that I have spent in their company in the different cities and states of this country are among the pleasantest recollections of my life. Those are the men who did the work in the Socialist party in the past. They are the men who paid dues and organized locals while the "big leaders" were busy trying to get their pictures in capitalist papers, but we who have done the drudgery and carried the hod in the Socialist party in the past can well afford to leave those chaps outside the breast-works of a united working class party, which will give them an opportunity to help Willie Hearst solve the weighty problems of the middle class.

W. J. McSweeney.

Chicago, May 3.

THE PROTEST MEETING AND "THE SUN."

To the Daily and Weekly People—I see that to-day's "Sun" has a long and labored editorial on: "The Steunenberg Murder Trial," in which, while trying to bolster its case on the "confessions" of Orchard and Adams, is yet compelled to make admissions fatal to its own contentions.

The "Sun" practically admits that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were illegally arrested and deported to Idaho, but attempts to justify the overriding of the law by asserting that "The authorities believe they were leaving the United States"!!

Then the "Sun" like the "Evening Post" lets the cat out of the bag, as witness the following:

"The continued prosperity and power of the Western Federation of Miners, as now constituted, depend on the outcome of these trials. If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are convicted and in some manner put out of the way, the Mine Owners' Association hopes that thereby class conscious organization will be killed and they left free to exploit the mine workers without let or hindrance." Vain hope. As Comrades Moyer and Haywood have said, the life of the W. F. of M. does not depend on what fate may befall them. There are more, many more, Moyers and Haywoods in the ranks of the organization. Thanks, nevertheless, to the "Sun" for giving one more proof that the animus directed against the heads of the W. F. of M. is really at revolutionary unionism.

It may be that our splendid turn-out Saturday night impelled the "Sun" to take up the matter editorially. That demonstration was enough to give the "Sun" a headache. I know it affected some other folks that way. While halted in Seventeenth street, a man in a window shouted to us: "Tear down that red flag!" The paraders laughed at him good naturedly and drowned his frothings with cheers. He continued to screech, however, until someone in the apartment, possessed of better sense, grabbed him from behind and pulled him into the room. It was done so quickly that one half his last cry reached the outer air, while the other half must have been emitted in the room after the window was slammed down and the curtain drawn.

Just after that incident drops of rain began to fall, but not a parader stirred. Two dudish-looking young fellows came out of a swell looking place, they looked in amazement at the serried ranks, read the inscriptions on the transparencies, and listened to the Italians singing the Marseillaise. As they moved on one remarked: "Oh; I see it coming, there will be hell in this country yet!" He didn't realize that we were here to pre-

test against the hell that is being raised now—by the capitalist class.

When the rain came down on the square a cop said to a sergeant: "Bless the rain 'sarg,' it will chase them home." "Divil a bit of it," said the 'sarg,' who seemed to know a thing or two.

Keep up the protests. All the lovers of human liberty are not dead.

A Parader.

New York, May 7.

NEWARK OUTRAGE DENOUNCED.

Police Condemned for Illegally Breaking Up May Day Parade.

The following resolutions are self-explanatory:

Whereas, On the first of May, a peaceful parade of Italian workingmen, was broken up by the police of Newark; two of its members arrested and a red flag, the property of the paraders, unlawfully seized; and,

Whereas, The law giving the police power to regulate parades in second class cities, does not and cannot give them the right to dictate to any Section of a political party what political devices or emblems it shall or shall not carry, and as the red flag is the recognized emblem of a political movement represented in, and organized under, the laws of the State of New Jersey and the laws of the United States, any attempt to prohibit its use in public parades is a violation of the Spirit and Letter of the United States Constitution; and,

Whereas, On the 18th of March the police had also unlawfully entered the premises of the Italian Socialist Federation, and unlawfully carried away a red flag hanging from their windows in company with the Stars and Stripes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Workingmen's Defense Committee, representing the progressive trade unions and labor bodies of Newark and vicinity, unqualifiedly condemn the high-handed action of the police on the occasions named, brands them as direct attacks upon the Constitutional rights of our Italian fellow citizens and the emanations of a mind inspired by ignorant race prejudice; and, further, that we tender the Italian workingmen our moral and material support in any effort they may make to obtain redress, and to maintain the equal rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every citizen regardless of race, language or country of origin, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of the City of Newark, the Chief of Police and the public press.

Patrick L. Quinlan, Secretary.

James Connolly, President.

SEATTLE MAKES BIG ADDITION.

To Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund—Good Afternoon Meeting.

Seattle, Wash., May 7.—The authorities of Idaho were charged with a conspiracy to murder Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone under the guise of law by the speakers at a mass meeting held yesterday afternoon to protest against the methods being used in that State to convict the accused men of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

The meeting was addressed by J. M. Walsh, of Montana, and Frank Bohn, organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World. The meeting was well attended and a collection taken amounting to \$130.50, which will be added to the fund for the defense of our comrades.

Longshoremen's Union No. 163, voted \$30 to the same fund, on Friday, March 23. The whole rank and file favored the motion; only two fakirs opposed it.

MACHINISTS CONDEMN KIDNAPING.

Ogden, Utah, May 8.—The International Machinists here have adopted the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The interests which pursue Moyer and Haywood have set aside the constitutional safeguards of the rights of man, by causing these innocent men to be kidnapped from one State into another without a hearing. A man is innocent until he is proven guilty. The bank wrecker, insurance grafter and the assassin caught red handed are given the benefit of the doubt, but the officials of the Western Federation of Miners have, according to the sense of this association, been treated like convicted criminals by the press and by the judiciary. Therefore it is resolved that Ogden lodge No. 127 add its voice to the storm of protest already raised against such proceedings and instruct the secretary to send copies of this statement and resolutions to the governor of Idaho, the Western Federation of Miners and to the local press.

A. Bullow, Secretary.

A. F. OF L. UNION JOINS I. W. W. IN A BODY.

Schenectady, N. Y., May 12.—The largest pure and simple local in this city surrendered its charter to the A. F. of L. to-day, and joined the Industrial Workers of the World in a body. Besides this another new local was formed this evening.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. P., FITCHBURG, MASS.—Shall take up your matter only in so far as it is strictly historical and sociologic—not theological.

First—The Church is not to-day what it was 500 years ago, and it was not 500 years ago what it was 500 years before then. All institutions that need man for their management are subject to social changes.

Second—The Church will not, cannot, prevent Socialism, much tho' its clergy may oppose Socialism, any more than that same clergy a few hundred years ago succeeded in preventing the Copernican system of astronomy.

Third—The same, and for the same reasons, that, whatever that same clergy may continue to say and think theologically, it has had to adjust its practical terrestrial conduct to the scientific conquests of man, it will also find itself obliged to adjust its practical terrestrial conduct to the social institution of the Socialist Republic—whatever it may thereafter please to say and think theologically. If there is one thing above all others on which there is no doubt, it is that theocratic rule is gone never to return.

G. O. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Either activity in the S. L. P. and the I. W. W., or peddling shoe-strings. Either lofty aims, all the loftier because soundly poised, or going on all fours. These are not the days for intellectual amphibianism.

J. F. V. T., VALHALLA, N. Y.—When Van Duren Denslow says: "If labor is the cause of all value, then all variations in value must be due to variations in labor," and says this view is false, he is simply indulging the bourgeois notions, that "price" is "value." It is true that all variations in value are variations in labor. It is otherwise with "prices." "Price" and "value" are not the same thing.

E. A. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—When the agents of the Volkszeitung Corporation say that the S. P. delegation on the New Jersey Unity Conference were "lobsters" and "did not conduct the discussions right," they mean that those S. P. delegates, instead of behaving like earnest men in earnest search of truth, should have acted like conscious scamps who feared discussion would bring out some of their scampishness, and that they should simply have reiterated stale calumnies—"scabs!" "Bismarck," "Spy," "Holland Jew!" "The People is kept up by Wall Street!" "Pope!" "Pasha!" etc., etc. That would have made discussion impossible and the conference would have broken up. Had the S. P. delegation demeaned itself in this style, then the Volkszeitung Corporation agencies would have extolled them to the skies, given them free shares in the "Class Conscious Workingmen Consumers' Association," made them honorary members (as they surely would have deserved) in the Volkszeitung-German-American party within the S. P., and they would have been described as portents of economic and sociologic wisdom. That's the long and short of it.

D. V., PORTLAND, ORE.—"Our corn's to reap, for our tithe's yet to sow." Buckle on the armor. The fight is not yet over, and victory not yet final for the cause of working class bona fide organization and tactics.

P. C., NEWARK, N. J.—Your facts are wrong, your conclusions are necessarily wrong, also. The correct reasoning, embodying the correct facts and the correct conclusions, is as follows: Whereas, Under the capitalist system the commodity labor is bound to receive a declining price, ever lowering the laborer's standard of living, Therefore, An economic organization of labor (a Union), that seeks to prevent the decline of labor and yet strives to uphold the capitalist system, is a concern with its foot in its own mouth, and can be productive of graft only.

Whereas, The political power of the capitalist class is rooted in its economic power, and in the power of its economic organization, Therefore, A political organization of labor (a party of Socialism) that seeks the overthrow of capitalism by attacking its political expression only, is likewise a concern with its foot in its own mouth, and is productive of the politician crook only.

Whereas, The Labor or Socialist Movement of necessity must aim at the overthrow of the capitalist system; Whereas, The power of capitalism is

centered in the ownership by the capitalist class of the necessities of production;

Whereas, The working class can counteract capitalist ownership only by thoroughgoing industrial organization;

Whereas, The political power of capitalism can no more be destroyed without the destruction of its economic power, then the reflex of a body can be destroyed without the destruction of the body itself;

Therefore, The Labor Movement is a snare and a delusion to the Working Class, and useful only to economic and political grafters, unless the Labor Movement is equipped with both the political and the economic weapon—the POLITICAL WEAPON, in order to give a chance to the peaceful solution of the Social Problem by the methods of civilization; the ECONOMIC WEAPON, in order that, should the capitalist class resort to its favorite methods of anarchy and barbarism, either seek to thwart the fiat of the people AFTER its expression at the hustings, or seek to forestall and bar it BEFORE, the Working Class shall be in condition, by means of its economic organization, to enforce the people's will, "take and hold" the administrative powers of the land, and put an end to the reign of capitalist rapine.

Invest in a copy of The People of April 29. Read the article "Science in Cap and Bells." It covers the whole ground.

B. C., CANTON, O.—The clown in Shakespeare "Measure for Measure" was a profound philosopher on that very subject of the quality of "Law." When asked reproachfully by a Lord whether he thought that the trade of a bawd was proper and lawful, he promptly, naively and profoundly answered: "the law would allow it, Sir."

A. D. D., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—First—It cannot be avoided. The tolerance of private ownership of its press by a party of Socialism divides the party membership into two classes. An elect class from which the private publishing corporation may choose and recruit its members, and a "mob class" from which the private publishing corporation will not take any members. And there you have your clique.

Second—The Volkszeitung Corporation put not one copper into The People. On the contrary, it drew money from The People. The People was supported by the Socialist Labor Party.

F. P., COLUMBUS, O.—A Seidenberg affair will not happen again. There the S. T. & L. A. submitted to be struck against, and found out what happens when one tries to organize the masses that the A. F. of L. refuses to organize. That experience once made lasts forever. The Butte, Mont. affair, where the I. W. W. now stood its ground triumphantly against a similar attempt on the part of the Gompers cigarmakers, illustrates the point. A Davies affair may happen again. The I. W. W. will stand by all the workingman's demands made by workingmen. Whether workingmen are in the I. W. W. or not, if they are on strike against the employer the I. W. W. will stand right loyally by them. If, however, they allow themselves to be browbeaten by fakirs and grafters into striking against the I. W. W., then the I. W. W. will return the fire—just the same as the Russian revolutionists return the fire of workingmen under the Czar's orders. To strike against workingmen is no "workingman's demand," it is a capitalist demand.

C. J. M., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; P. J. C., OSWEGO, N. Y.; F. P. W., SMITHPORT, VA.; O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CAL.; T. R. G., LYNN, MASS.; J. E., DULUTH, MINN.; R. L. U., PITTSBURG, PA.; V. S., LA SALLE, ILL.; G. F. J., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; G. A. J., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK CITY; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; A. L., LISBON, N. D.; A. B., CLEVELAND, O.; A. O. D. D. AND A. T., NEW YORK CITY—Matter received.

The Attention of Workingmen is Called to the

"DAILY PEOPLE,"

The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

It is owned by Workingmen, Edited by Workingmen, Supported by Workingmen.

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Reads street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, 361 Richmond st.,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice: For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, to p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on
May 6th, '06, at 2109 Sarah street, Pitts-
burg, with W. Kephart in chair. Present
J. L. Male, Jr., J. A. Gray, W. Kephart,
E. R. Markley and E. J. Drummond. Ab-
sent, E. Weber, A. Clever, H. Glass, W.
Staley, S. R. Rager, W. H. Thomas and
F. J. Herrington. Minutes of previous
meeting read and approved as read.

Communications from W. T. Laepple,
E. M. Orr, T. Weidling, J. W.
McAlarney, J. Bach, D. E. Gilchrist, H.
Kuhn, L. Katz and Labor News Co. were
received, filed and acted upon in their
proper order.

The secretary was instructed to pur-
chase 50 copies of the Unity Conference
held in New Jersey, and forward 5 copies
to each member at large, with instruc-
tions to distribute them.

Owing to the Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum
(which is an auxiliary of the S. L. P.)
holding an excursion on May 30, which is
the date selected to hold our State Con-
vention, it was decided that we change
the date of our State Convention from
May 30 to June 3. The secretary was
instructed to notify all Sections and
members at large that our State Con-
vention will be held on June 3 at 2109 Sarah
street, Pittsburgh. Convention to be
called to order at 2 p. m.

The secretary was also instructed to
write the delinquent S. E. C. members,
and ask for an explanation as to their
absence.

The S. E. C. endorsed the resolutions
drawn up by Section Allegheny County,
on the death of our comrade, Frank
Watt, and a copy of the same was
placed on our minutes.

Secretary was instructed to write the
secretary of the commonwealth for in-
formation pertaining to the next State
election.

It was decided that our State Con-
vention, to be held June 3, be a convention
of Party members, each member in good
standing to be entitled to a voice and
vote.

Financial report was accepted as fol-
lows:

Receipts for month of April, \$15.70;
cash on hand March 28th, \$54.39; cash
balance, \$70.09.

Expenditures for month of April,
\$16.25; cash on hand May 6th, 1906,
\$53.54.

Adjourned to meet May 27, at 10 a. m.
David T. Lentz, Secy.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, was held at headquarters,
Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reads
street, on May 11. Moren in chair. C.
Olson (new member), and A. Pierson,
absent.

Minutes of regular and special meet-
ings adopted.

Correspondence:—M. Rosenberg, re-
signing from Correspondence Bureau,
owing to night work. Matter was re-
ferred to remaining member of Bureau,
with power to fill vacancies as may be
required. From A. Pierson, Peekskill,
New York, stating that owing to ab-
sence from city, he resigned as member
of the State Executive Committee. Sec-
retary reported having notified E. Moon-
ellis, the next member on list of fourteen
balloted for, to fill the Pierson vacancy,
also notified C. Olson to fill the Kihn
vacancy. Moonellis being present, he
acted in Pierson's place. From Monroe
County, on notaries. Secretary in-
structed to answer. From J. Van Veen,
New York city, forwarding one dollar
for State Agitation Fund and pledging
the same amount monthly.

The financial report for April was
accepted as follows:
Receipts: Dues stamps, \$86.40; mile-
age fund, \$21.60; State Agitation Fund,
Section Schenectady, \$6.20; C. Goverton,
Brooklyn, \$1; J. Van Veen, New York,
\$1; O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, \$1; A.
Tourroff, Brooklyn, \$1; H. B. Fried-
man, New York, 50c.; \$10.70; total,
\$118.70.

Expenditures: N. E. C., 1,000 dues
stamps, \$70.00; R. Katz, notary's cer-
tificate and fee, \$10.25; printing petition
lists and mailing same, \$20.50; postage
and sundry expenses, \$2.83; total,
\$103.64; balance, \$15.06; total, \$118.70.

The Correspondence Bureau reported
on work done during March and April:
twenty-five personal letters were sent
out to Sections, individuals and notaries
public, four new connections established.
Petitions sent to non-Party notaries who
are co-operating in the work of securing
signatures. Sections continue to re-
port notaries appointed and qualified. A
list of counties and data for the use of
Organizer Katz had been prepared, and

letter of instructions had been drafted
and sent to all notaries and commis-
sioners of deeds. Report received.

Organizer Katz was instructed to be-
gin his tour at Nyack, Monday evening,
May 14.

Meeting then adjourned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting held Sunday, May 13, at Pat-
erson, F. Ball in chair. Delegates all
present. Minutes of last meeting ap-
proved as read.

Communications: From Berdan, on
expiring subscriptions of the Weekly
People in the different counties. Re-
ferred to Sections for action. From an
expelled member. Laid on table. From
Fruch, Labor News Company, Weekly
People, Henry Haywood and Berdan,
bills. Ordered paid.

It was decided to send Berdan to
Hackensack and Elizabeth to canvass;
secretary to order 2,000 leaflets for dis-
tribution in these places. Auditing Com-
mittee elected: Lessig, Ball, and V.
Colditz. Expenses, \$22.60.

John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ATTENTION!

Work on Political Field Now Demands
Efforts of Proletariat.

Attention readers of The People in
St. Louis, Mo.—A special meeting of
Section St. Louis is called for Monday,
May 21, 8 p. m., at Smiths' Hall, 21st
and Franklin avenue, which you are ur-
gently requested to attend, for the fol-
lowing reasons:

It is now ten months since the launch-
ing of the Industrial Workers of the
World, a revolutionary economic organi-
zation, making a declaration in favor of
the unification of the working class on
the industrial (economic) and political
fields.

The Socialist Labor Party, acknowl-
edging this position and declaration as
scientifically correct, took up the work
of pushing the I. W. W.; and, the
Weekly People, that most of you have
been reading, as well as the Daily People,
have been supporting the new organiza-
tion.

The members of Section St. Louis, So-
cialist Labor Party, have been actively
engaged in helping to start the I. W. W.
in St. Louis, against a greater opo-
sition than exists in any other large
industrial center in the country; as res-
idents of St. Louis, to this you will agree.
Success has crowned our efforts and we
have a good healthy start, and prospects
are bright for the building up of the I.
W. W. Having somewhat neglected the
political while engaged in this work, we
believe it is now time to begin the work
of following up with the political, and
especially so when it is becoming ap-
parent that the I. W. W. is beginning
to reflect this one of the purposes for
which it was organized—namely, the
unification of the Socialist forces.

We therefore take liberty to remind
you as a reader of the Socialist Labor
Party Press that it is now time and
your duty to connect yourself with the
Socialist Labor Party and assist in the
work of uniting these forces.

The Section sent for and has a num-
ber of copies of the New Jersey Unity
Conference proceedings, and the purpose
of this special meeting is to begin the
work of doing our part in bringing the
forces together in St. Louis.

The above call was well responded to
last Friday evening, the 11th inst., when
seven new members were admitted. Come,
the forces are lining up! There are yet
many readers of The People whom we
only see occasionally, but never at a
Section meeting. Let us see you at the
meeting on the above date.

Hoping every one of you will attend
this meeting, we remain yours,

The Committee,

Paul Herzog, Wm. McNeely, W. W. Cox.

MONTREAL MAY DAY.

A Big Success, Surprising All Concerning
Its Celebration.

Montreal, May 8.—For the first time
in the history of Montreal, the Socialist
Labor Day—May Day—was celebrat-
ed on the 1st inst., by a parade, and the
Red Flag carried throughout the
streets. The capitalist press tried to
intimidate us, declaring that there would
be "no red flag for Montreal!" The pure
and simple misleaders were also called
into service. But the bluff failed. The
following organization took part: The
Socialist Labor Party, Social Democratic
Party, Canadian Workmen's Asso-
ciation, Locals 229 and 270, I. W. W.,
Garment Workers' Union, Carpenters
Union, and the Socialist Party of Can-
ada. The number participating amount-
ed to between three and four thousand.

After the parade a mass meeting was
held at Empire Hall, and an overflow
meeting at the Labor Bureau. Speakers
were, in Italian, Peter Cielli; French,
A. St. Martin; English, Dorman, Leach
and Griffith; Yiddish, Herschberg; \$10
was collected for Moyer, Haywood and
Petibone. The capitalist pen-pushers
as usual, endeavored to slur our demon-
stration. In spite of that, it was a huge
success. It surprised even those of us
who possess a most vivid imagination.
Organizer I. W. W.

A. F. OF L. CAPMAKERS'

FAKIRS IN DESPERATE STRAITS—
I. W. W. GROWTH THE CAUSE.

They Demoralize Piece Work Prices, In
Order to Save Their Jobs and Their
Real Estate Investments—Something
Will Drop When the Reaction Sets In.

The A. F. of L. capmakers' fakirs are
in desperate straits. In their anxiety
to secure their jobs and pay the mort-
gages on their real estate investments,
they are demoralizing prices; from
which the rank and file, as usual with
these astute tacticians, will be the real
sufferers, as the I. W. W. can stand it.
The I. W. W. knows that when the re-
action sets in, something will drop, and
that something will be the fakirs respon-
sible for this suicidal policy of futile
extermination.

The facts are as follows:

At the shop of J. Yatkofsky on Mercer
street, I. W. W. Cloth Hat and Cap-
makers were employed. The custom
there has been to lay off the cutter one
or two days at a time. The I. W. W.
men demanded that this be stopped and
also asked a slight increase in prices.

On Tuesday last, H. F. Winheim, the
representative of the I. W. W. capmak-
ers, went to the shop to try to adjust
the trouble. He was told to call the
next day. It was later learned that the
A. F. of L. capmakers had also been to
see Yatkofsky, and when Winheim
went there again on Wednesday last, he
was informed that the A. F. of L. had
agreed to do the work of the I. W. W.
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full force of A. F. of L. men to start on
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want I. W. W. men for," he told H. F.
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At H. Rafael and Sons, 54 West
Fourth street, a similar plan was put
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They sent for Hindes, their business
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One of the foregoing employers, Yatkofsky,
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employ the A. F. of L. than the I. W. W.
men because they, the A. F. of L.
men, do not give him as much trouble as
the I. W. W., as the latter is too strong
an organization for him to deal with.

At Siegelbaums, 11 West Third street,
the I. W. W. capmakers decided not to
work on May 1. For this they were
locked out on the morning of May 2.
Next morning it was learned that a com-
mittee of three from the A. F. of L.
capmakers had been there endeavoring
to get the shop under their control. They
tried to induce the I. W. W. mem-

to go back to the A. F. of L., offering
them free membership if they would
desert the I. W. W. The I. W. W. men
flatly refused this offer, saying that they
would rather give up their jobs in the
shop altogether than have anything to do
with the scabby A. F. of L. outfit. The
I. W. W. local 177, Capmakers, is now
strong enough to take care of itself. The
members, confident of the strength of
their organization, ignored the efforts
of the A. F. of L. fakirs and in two
days brought Siegelbaum to terms, win-
ning out on every point.

"The Socialist is a revolutionist—
many people are nervous about the word
revolutionist. They conjure up in their
mind's eye the figure of a rough man
with a dagger between his teeth and a
cocked pistol in each hand. Now, that
is not a revolutionist; that is a bear-
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Every revolutionist worthy the name all
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and how contemptible in comparison is
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BOSTON'S I. W. W.'S ROUSING PRO-TEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

but it is not an organization. This is not
a gathering of anarchists, it is a body
of orderly, living men and women come
together to protest against anarchy.

"I use the word in the sense as defined
by capitalism—philosophic anarchy. The
liberty of the individual without any
restraint, necessitates a community of
angels on earth. I am not one. It will
require many hundreds of years of edu-
cation before man will be fit for such
a heaven upon the earth. Think of al-
lowing the freedom of the individual
to such men as McParland and Gooding.
No; workingmen, at this stage of civil-
ization the individual requires and must
have for guidance and restraint the
will of the majority. It was to make
this possible that the I. W. W. was or-
ganized. It is to the tune of a few in-
dividual capitalist anarchists that the
majority are made to dance to-day, or
shed their life's blood. The will of the
majority as written to-day is the
constitution of the United States. Your
individual capitalist anarchist says to
hell with that document as he and his
brass-tinted flunkies trample it be-
neath their feet. A band of armed mur-
derers having slaughtered six hundred
helpless Moro men, women and children
to the last one, at a cost to themselves,
I believe it was of two wounded, a man
is found so utterly lacking in the least
trace of tenderness or common human
pity as to crown with the laurel wreath
of praise, the bloodstained brows of the
perpetrators of that cowardly outrage
on civilization. Fools there are who ex-
pect such a man to interfere in such
a paltry matter as the murdering of
three innocent men. Is it hard for an
honest man to conceive of a government
being implicated in common crime, in
the face of the fact that the pages of
history are dotted black with such in-
stances? I will give one. In their at-
tempts to fasten treason upon Chas.
Stuart Parnell, the British Government
hired a degraded wretch, by the name
of Piggot, to write certain treasonable
letters and swear them on Parnell.
Clever counsel so clearly exposed the
crime that Piggot went out and shot
himself. I sincerely hope that Orchard
will have the decency to do the same."

"Now, comrades, we must at once give
these I. W. W. men the sinews of war;
all the money we can spare, that their
counsel will not be hampered in their
battle with the octopus. In the mean-
time, let us organize—organize—build up
the Industrial Workers of the World
and the Socialist Labor Party, and put
an end to capitalist anarchy. Comrade
Forsberg struck the right note when he
said that it was the class conscious work
of the organized wage slave performed
above board and according to law that
stirs up the capitalist to frenzy. Such
work is performed only by the Socialist
who knows that as the capitalist poli-
ties are but the reflex of capitalist
economic interests, so, to be successful,
a political party of labor must also be
a reflex of sound, economic organization
of labor, otherwise it is a will-o-the-
wisp; it may shine ever so brightly, but
it is absolutely worthless.

"Bismarck, when turning over the af-
fairs of State to his successor, cautioned
him that if he wished to preserve feudal-
ism in the empire, he must fear one
Socialist more than a thousand anar-
chists. They are organized; their argu-
ments are convincing, and they obey the
law.

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GOMPERS' SCABBISM

ILLUSTRATED IN SYRACUSE TIN-
NERS' AGREEMENT WITH
EMPLOYERS.

They Violate All the Ethics of Trades
Unionism in Matter of Closed Shop,
Wages, and Scab Fines Levied Are For-
mally Expelled and Then Readmitted to
Membership by the A. F. of L. Dues
Grafters.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 10.—The fol-
lowing articles of agreement fell into
your correspondent's hands by accident,
which accounts for their late delivery.
They would look good in print, and be
better preserved—along with a few ex-
planatory notes—as a good sample of
pure and simple unionism, that is, Gom-
pers scabbism:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of Agreement made and en-
tered into this 8th day of February,
1906, by and between the Master Sheet
Metal Workers, and the Local Union
No. 39, of Tanners, all of Syracuse, N. Y.

Article I. Agreed, that all boycotts be
declared off, and all firms that are mem-
bers of the Master Sheet Metal Workers
of Syracuse, N. Y., be declared fair, and
notice of same be published in the "In-
dustrial Weekly," the "Post Standard,"
and the "Syracuse Evening Herald"; and
all unfair cards be withdrawn, and all
fines that have been or may be levied
upon members of the Tanners' Union
No. 39, of Syracuse, N. Y., during the
period of the strike, for violating any of
the rules of said union, be remitted.
It is also agreed that any differences
that may arise during the period of the
agreement be left to a committee of six,
three from each organization appointed.

Article II. It is also agreed that eight
hours shall constitute a day's work, the
working hours to be from 7:55 A. M.
to 12 M., and from 12:55 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
except Saturdays, when work shall
stop at 4 P. M., a week's work to be
forty-eight hours; that the open shop
system be allowed, and workmen who
do not belong to the Union are not
bound by any of the provisions of this
agreement.

Article III. All over time to be paid
at the rate of time and one-half, except
Sundays and legal holidays, viz: New
Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day,
and Christmas, to be paid double time.

Article IV. All workmen to report at
shop or job at 7:55 A. M., and 12:55 P. M.
ready to commence work on time.
Men called out of town shall make an
agreement with employer in regard to
board. When out of town work can be
reached by any common carrier within
one hour, the men shall ride to and
from job on their own time. All fares
to be paid by the employer on out-of-
town work.

Article V. It is agreed that the mini-
mum wage for journeymen be \$2.50 per
day and a uniform advance of ten per cent
to all workmen who were in good stand-
ing in Local Union No. 39 on April 1,
1905, and are in good standing at date
of this settlement; and an advance of
five per cent. to all workmen who re-
ceived \$2.75 per day on April 1, 1905,
workmen who received more than \$2.75
not receive advance unless agreed upon
with their employer.

Article VI. Regular factory work to
be exempt from any of the above rules;
factory work to be understood as work
inside where power machinery is em-
ployed and employees are not requested
to leave the factory to do any kind of
work.

Article VII. Wages shall be paid
every Saturday within one-half hour of
quitting time at the office of employers.
This agreement to take effect at once,
February 8, 1906, and to hold good for a
term of two years, from April
1, 1906. No general strike shall
be ordered in any shop by any of-
ficer of the union where this agreement
is lived up to while this agreement is
in effect but going on a sympathetic
strike, when ordered by the Trades As-
sembly or Building Trades Council, is
not considered a violation of this agree-
ment.

(Signed)

H. E. Hessler, Chairman Committee,
Master Sheet Metal Association; Al-
bert Graff, Patrick Carroll, James Cur-
ran, and John Cox.

John Murray, Chairman Committee,
Tanners, Union No. 39; H. D. Jutton,
E. J. Bushnell, John Wagner, and M.
J. Gooley.

The Tanners' organization went on
strike the first of April, 1905. They de-
manded \$3.00 per day for eight hours.
After being out about ten or eleven
months they secured the above agree-
ment. After this "great victory" was
signed with their masters the Interna-
tional Alliance, to which the Tanners
belonged, took their charter away and
the Central Trades and Labor Assem-

The Miners' Magazine

